SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1881.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 25TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Commander A. H. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 6 o'clock with the English mails of the 25th ultimo. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Revd F E Walton — Mr F Cook
Revd H Rounfree — Mr G Taylor
Revd J H Knowles — Capt A H S Montgomery
Revd A C and Mrs Lochee

FROM VENICE.

Mr T O Meara — Mr and Mrs Cole

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr R Lydeker — Mr A Klebert
Dr and Mrs Fitzgerald — Mr H Clay
Mr H Kemp Welsh — Mr Rogers
Mr B D de Forest

FROM SUEZ.

Mr B T Becker — Mr G S Crystal

FROM ADEN.

M Ada Hasson Son — Mr T Berry.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 19TH TO 25TH MARCH, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince and Princess of Wales, with their suite, left London on Monday evening, per Chatham and Dover Railway, for St. Petersburg.

In the House of Lords on Friday, after some general remarks on the state of Ireland from Lords Dunsany and Dunraven, the Irish Arms Bill was read a third time and passed. On Monday Lord Enfield stated that the revised amount of the estimated expenditure for the Afghan war was £19,500,000. He added that the Ameer of Kabul intended to send a force to Kandahar early in April, to take possession of that city, from which then the British troops would retire. On Tuesday the Lord Chancellor moved to go into committee upon a Bill for reducing the number of Judges of the Scotish Court of Session from 13 to 11. The Bill was strongly opposed by Earl Cairns and other peers, and eventually the motion was withdrawn. Last night Lord Kimberley gave some explanations as to the agreement made with the Transvaal Boers, and also as to the colonial operations against the insurgent Basutos.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the House having gone into Committee of Supply, Mr. Trevelyan moved the first vote of the Navy Estimates, which, after some discussion on various points, was agreed to. On Monday Mr. Gladstone announced, that he hoped to make his financial statement on April 4, and to introduce the Irish Land Bill on April 7. The Easter vacation will be from April 8 to the 25th. In Committee of Supply, Supplementary Army and Navy Estimates on account of the Transvaal war were discussed and agreed to, as were also a number of votes in the Civil Service Estimates. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone stated the conditions of peace agreed to with the Transvaal Boers. Mr. Chaplin moved a resolution suggesting the prohibition of the import of cattle from foreign countries where disease was known to prevail. Mr. Mundella opposed the motion. After a long debate, the resolution was negatived by 205 to 147. On Wednesday Mr. Chaplin's Agricultural Tenants' Compensation Bill was read a second time, the Home Secretary intimating that the Government would probably in a future session propose to deal more widely with the question. After the usual series of questions upon a great variety of subjects, last night, Mr. Stanhope moved a resolution condemnatory of a policy of withdrawal from Kandahar. Sir C. Dilke replied in a lengthy speech, and the debate was continued by Mr. Northcote, Mr. H. Gladstone, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Smyth. The debate was adjourned shortly after midnight.

A crowded meeting was held on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel to protest against the proposed withdrawal from Kandahar. Sir R. Carden, M.P., presided, and among the speakers were Alderman Fowler, M.P., Lord Elcho, M.P., Sir H. Hoare, Lord Dunraven, and Colonel Malleson. Resolutions deprecating the proposed withdrawal were passed almost unanimously.

An adjourned meeting of advanced Radicals was held on Saturday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Mr. Hyndman presiding. After considerable discussion, it was resolved to form a "Democratic Confederation," whose first objects should be manhood suffrage, payment of members, equal electoral districts, nationalization of the land, abolition of the House of Lords, and legislative independence for Ireland.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has resigned his office, on account of continued ill-health.

The deaths are announced of the Earl of St. Germans, aged 52 ; of Lady Mildred Hope, wife of Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., and sister of the Marquis of Salisbury ; of General J. H. Bainbrigge ; of Lord Dunboyne, an Irish peer ; and Mr. Granville Somerset, Q. C.

The trial of the charge of libel brought by Mr. E. L. Lawson, proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*, against Mr. Labouchere, M. P., proprietor of *Truth*, was begun in the Queen's Bench Division on Friday, before Lord Coleridge, and is still proceeding.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., addressed a meeting on Sunday at Woodford, county Galway ; and Mr. Sexton, M. P., another at Kildar. Both speakers condemned and ridiculed the Coercion Acts, and urged tenant farmers to continue to refuse payment of excessive rents.

At the weekly meeting of the National Land League in Dublin yesterday, the receipt of £2,350 during the past week was announced. Of that amount £2,000 had been forwarded from the United States.

Some cattle belonging to Mr. M'Carthy, chairman of the local Land League, were seized on Tuesday, at Midleton, county Cork, for non-payment of rent, but the bailiffs were driven off by a mob, and the cattle brought back. Having learnt subsequently that Mr. M'Carthy had paid his rent, an attack was made upon his house, which was completely wrecked.

The Rev. S. F. Green, vicar of Miles Platting, Manchester, was arrested on Saturday for persisting in Ritualistic practices, after prohibition by the Court of Arches.

A football match was played on Saturday at Edinburgh between representatives of England and Scotland. The game ended in a tie, each side having secured a goal.

The South-Eastern Railway between Folkestone and Dover was for several days blocked by the fall of a large portion of the cliff near the Abbotscliff tunnel, but the traffic is now resumed.

A goods train on Saturday night ran into an engine standing on the railway line between March and Peterborough. Two men were killed and a third was severely injured.

An explosion occurred on Saturday morning at the blackbeck Gunpowder Works, High Furness. Three men were killed and four others injured.

Mr. Penley, an undergraduate of Corpus College, was drowned on Tuesday at Cambridge, through the upsetting of his canoe.

A boat, with men employed in the construction of a sea wall near Sittingbourne, was sunk on Monday by striking on a submerged pile. Six men were rescued, but two others were drowned.

OBITUARY.—Surg.-Maj. G. F. Forbes, Bo. Ret. ; Lieut. W. F. Yates, late I. N. ; Earl St. Germans ; Lord Dunboyne ; Admiral G. Williams ; Lieut.-Genl. J. Maitland ; Mr. Granville Somerset, Q.C. ; Maj. Cooke, Bengal Army ; Viscountess D' Airey ; Lady Emily Bathurst ; Lady Beresford Hope ; Lady Helena Trench.

THE remains of the late Emperor of Russia were removed on Saturday, with great pomp, from the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg to the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul within the fortress. Strict precautions were taken, and all windows were compelled by the police to be closed, and the spectators were kept at a distance from the procession.

The trial of the regicide, Russakoff, and other prisoners will be by a Special Commission. The police in St. Petersburg continue their researches for explosive mines and concealed conspirators. The semi-official journals vehemently complain of the impunity accorded to Socialist conspirators in Switzerland and notably in Geneva.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday night passed through Berlin, where they were joined by the Crown Prince and his suite, and the Royal party at once continued their journey to St. Petersburg.

The Conferences at Constantinople have not yet resulted in any definite arrangement, but it has been agreed by the Ambassadors and the Turkish Commissioners to maintain strict secrecy respecting the negotiations until a final conclusion has been obtained after communication with Athens.

Both Turkey and Greece continue their military and naval preparations. The Athens Chamber yesterday passed the Bill abolishing all exemptions from military service of men between 20 and 30.

The 84th birthday of the German Emperor was celebrated on Tuesday, but in consequence of the recent death of His Majesty's nephew, the Emperor Alexander II., the usual military and public displays were omitted.

The difference of opinion in the French Cabinet respecting the approaching question of substituting elections by Departments for election by districts has resulted in an arrangement to leave the question open for discussion in the Chamber.

A Ministerial crisis exists in Portugal. The Upper House voted confidence in the Ministry by a majority of a single vote, which has been accepted by the Cabinet as not being sufficient to warrant them in retaining office.

A fire broke out in the Opera-house at Nice during the performances on Wednesday night, and it is feared that at least 70 lives were lost.

Terms of peace have been agreed upon between Sir E. Wood and the Boer representatives. Complete self-government is accorded to the Transvaal, subject to recognition of the Queen's suzerainty. A British Resident is to be appointed, and a Royal Commission will consider provisions for protection of natives and frontier interests. The Boers are to withdraw from Laing's Nek, and the British garrisons at present in the Transvaal will remain for the present.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued on Monday.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. S. F. Downing, B. Uncov
Mr. A. C. Cregeen, B. Uncov
Col. J. K. Couper, B.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. R. Beadon, B. Cav.
Lieut.-Col. T. E. Vander Gucht, B.S.C.
Surg.-Major C. Hatchell, B.
Mr. E. C. G. Thomas, M.S.C.
Col. A. T. Searle, M.S.C.
Major F. S. Fitzpatrick, M.S.C.
Apothecary S. B. Moloney, M.
Mr. A. W. Hughes, Bo. Uncov.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. J. C. Leupolt, B.C.S., 6 mo.
Mr. J. P. Sneyd, B. Uncov., 6 mo.
Mr. C. E. S. Innes, B. Uncov, 6 mo.
Major G. D'A. Jackson, B. Cav., 6 mo.
Capt. F. A. Remmington, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Surg.-Maj. P. F. Bellew, M.D., B., 12 mo.
Surg.-Maj. T. G. Skardon, B., 6 mo.
Surg. A. J. Wall, M.D., B., 6 mo.
Mr. R. J. Melville, M.C,S., 6 mo.
Major C. S. Blair, M.S.C., 3 mo.
Lieut. H. H. Aspinall, M.S.C., 3 mo.
Lieut.-Col. P. J. F. Henslowe, Bo. Inf., 4 days.
Lieut.-Col. T. L. Fraser, Bo. S.C., 6 mo.
Major E. Mockler, Bo. Inf., 6 mo.
Surg.-Major W. Gray, Bo., 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. C. Vincent, M. Uncov. | Mr. W. Woodward. Bo. C.S.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE following is a list of candidates for the Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held on Feb. 14 last :—

1. H. J. Griffiths.
2. F. D. C. Hawkins.
3. A. Milne.
4. J. A. Cunningham.
5. A. G. E. Newland.
6. H. C. Hudson.
7. D. Mullane.
8. A. Silcock.
9. R. J. Baker.
10. J. W. Rodgers.
11. R. G. Cooper.
12. M. B. Braganza.
13. H. W. Stevenson.
14. W. A. Corkery.
15. A. L. J. Patch.
16. R. Ross.
17. S. T. Avetoom.
18. C. A. Adams.
19. J. E. Maclaren.
20. J. K. Kanga.
21. E. R. Da Costa.
22. A. J. O'Hara.

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

EXPLANATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Commons on March 22nd Sir S. Northcote asked the Government whether they could give any further information with regard to the position of affairs in the Transvaal.

Mr. Gladstone.—The intelligence that Sir E. Wood has arrived at an arrangement with the Boers, and that the Boers have substantially accepted the proposals of her Majesty's Government, is correct (loud Ministerial cheers). The papers will now be presented forthwith, and they will exhibit the course that has been taken with respect to this arrangement made by Sir E. Wood, which, of course, he has referred home. But it may be convenient in the mean time that, without professing to quote textually, I should give the main propositions of the arrangement. The arrangement may be stated thus—

1. The suzerainty of the Queen over the Transvaal is acknowledged (Opposition cheers).
2. A complete self-government is promised to the Boers (Ministerial cheers).
3. The control of foreign relations is reserved.
4. There is to be a Resident at the future capital.
5. The Royal Commission will consist of Sir Hercules Robinson, Sir E. Wood, and Chief Justice Villiers, Chief Justice of the Cape.
6. The Commission will consider the provisions for the protection of native interests, and arrangements as to frontier affairs.
7. The Commission will also consider the question whether any and what portion of the Transvaal territory eastwards, within certain limits, should be severed from the Transvaal (hear, hear.)
8. The Boers withdraw from the Nek and disperse to their homes.
9. The British garrisons remain in the Transvaal until the final settlement.
10. The Boers having engaged as above, Sir E. Wood promises them not to advance nor to send warlike stores into the Transvaal (loud Ministerial cheers).

Sir S. Northcote.—There is only one point which I wish to be explained. What is meant by the expression "foreign affairs reserved ?" Are they reserved for settlement by the Commission, or are they taken out of the self-government ?

Mr. Gladstone.—In these words I have cited the telegram which we have received, but I do not entertain the smallest doubt as to the meaning. They meant that the settlement of foreign affairs is reserved entirely to the Crown and the English Government (hear, hear).

Sir W. Barttelot.—Do I understand that the Boers have not laid down their arms, but are to be allowed to retire to their homes with their arms ?

Mr. Gladstone.—The terms demanded by her Majesty's Government were the withdrawal of the forces and the dispersion of the Boers (Ministerial cheers). As to delivering up their arms, we have never asked any such thing (renewed cheers).

Mr. R. Yorke.—The right hon. gentleman used the word "suzerainty." Is that term to be considered as synonymous with the word "sovereignty" or are we to draw a distinction between the two expressions ?

Mr. Gladstone.—The word "suzerainty," I believe, in modern times is perfectly well known to International law. It is, undoubtedly, quite distinct from sovereignty, while it has marked relations to sovereignty. It would not, I think, be convenient for me to presume to give a legal decision, nor would I attempt to go further than the general statement, I have made ; but I should wish, gentlemen, to reserve their judgment until they have had an opportunity of considering the matter from the documents which will be laid on the table. I quoted "suzerainty" because it is the word the Government have advisedly used in their communications with the Boers, and which will be incorporated in the settlement.

Lord R. Churchill.—Are we to understand by the expression made use of in the telegram which the Prime Minister has read that the relations of the British Crown to the Transvaal will be analogous, to those of the Sultan of Turkey with Eastern Roumelia (a laugh.)

Mr. Gladstone.—The relations will be so far analogous that the relation of suzerainty will be maintained in both cases ; but I cannot say that we have adopted the Eastern Roumelian Constitution (loud laughter).

In the House of Lords, March 24, Lord Brabourne rose to ask questions relating to the war with the Boers. We knew that a number of them were armed against us, but we did not know the extent of loyal feeling among the Boers. He was very anxious to know whether in the peace about to be made, her Majesty's Government had taken care that due protection would be afforded to the loyal natives of Transvaal, and settlers ; and whether arrangements would be made for the compensation of those who had suffered for their loyalty to the British Crown ; and whether steps would be taken to bring to justice the murderers of Captain Elliott and Dr. Barber, and those who took part in the massacre of the 94th Regiment.

The Earl of Kimberley said the best answer he could give would be to read a telegram he had received that day from Sir E. Wood, dated Mount Prospect, 23rd March, 11 p.m. :—"Informed Boer leaders I was empowered to ratify provisional agreement of the 21st, with some slight amendments which were finally accepted. It was agreed that while British Government guarantees to leaders individually and collectively, and to those under their orders, immunity from civil process for acts done in reference to war until self-government is accorded, that question of compensation to either side for acts not justified by necessities of war be remitted to Commission to judge as to what acts were so justified ; also agreed that there should be molestation for political opinion on either side ; also the arms taken over by us at annexation should be handed back, any adjustment with respect to moneys paid for such arms being referred to Commission. These amendments being introduced the agreement of the 21st was ratified and signed by both parties." As to the second question, his answer was embodied in the telegrams of the 21st of March which had appeared in the papers. The Boer leaders would gladly co-operate with her Majesty's Government in bringing to justice those who had committed or were responsible for acts contrary to civilized warfare. As to the destruction of Colonel Anstruther and the 94th Regiment, complete amnesty was promised to all who had committed acts in the war not contrary to the acts of civilized warfare, and so far as he knew the amnesty would cover the act referred to. He might be allowed to read another telegram which he had received that day, and which he thonght it only fair and just to Sir Evelyn Wood to read, as it explained his opinion on important affairs. It was dated the 23rd March, 11 p.m. : "Sincerely grateful to Government for appreciation of efforts in carrying out their wishes ; referring to words 'happiest results,' &c., in my telegram of 5th March. I meant that a series of actions fought by six companies could not affect our prestige, but Boer leaders had lit a fire which had got beyond their control, and would be quenched more easily after a British victory ; the fire is now out for a time, but Kruger to-day stated the Republic would be ruined if the Commission admitted claims from all forced to aid Boers. It would be false modesty to conceal belief that personal acquaintance with me has materially aided solution ; uneducated men mistrust Government but trust persons, therefore Roberts should go himself to the Transvaal to get known by the people." As Sir E. Wood had referred to Sir F. Roberts, he might say that her Majesty's Government had already sent instructions to Sir F. Roberts that, under the circumstances, it was not necessary that he should proceed to Natal ; and Sir E. Wood would be left in command of the troops.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

WE take the following from the telegrams of the *Standard's* Special Correspondent :—

PRESIDENT BRAND AT PROSPECT HILL.

PROSPECT HILL, March 20.

President Brand arrived here this morning. After taking luncheon with General Wood, he will proceed to Laing's Nek, to confer with the Boer leaders.

A meeting of the Generals takes place to-morrow, when a final decision one way or the other will be arrived at.

The withdrawal of the Boers from Laing's Nek into the Transvaal is absolutely insisted upon by the British Government, and unless the Boers assent to this condition hostilities will certainly be resumed.

Opinions differ much as to the probable result of to-morrows's meeting.

One of the great reasons why the Boers object to disperse their forces is because they fear that a considerable portion of the population cannot be depended upon to accept the existing Government of the country.

The plain truth is, that large numbers of the Boers are perfectly content with the British rule, and appreciate the greatly increased value of their land and stock.

So far they have remained tranquil, believing that her Majesty's troops would finally be able to restore her authority ; but if this expectation is not satisfied it is highly probable that they will rise against the Boer Government, and that a civil war will take place.

That the Boer leaders are very anxious on this score Joubert himself has acknowledged in conversation.

He also stated that the enmity of the Boers of his party was much greater against the refugee Dutchmen who adhere to our cause, and to those in the Transvaal who have refused to obey the summons of the Triumvirate, than it is against the British.

One of the most necessary clauses of any agreement which may finally be entered into, must be a provision to ensure that portion of the population who have been loyal to us, from suffering for their conduct at the hands of their countrymen.

Joubert considers that if hostilities are resumed, the armistice will have been a distinct misfortune for his party.

There can be no doubt that now their blood has cooled and the desire of England to treat them with fairness has been made so clearly manifest, many of the Boers regret the action that they have taken, and some at least of those who have returned to their homes will not again take up arms.

March 21.

The meeting of the Generals is now proceeding at O'Neil's Farm.

It is understood that the Boers practically mean submission to the British demands.

The Royal Commission will consist of Sir Hercules Robinson, De Villiers, and Sir Evelyn Wood.

It is as yet undecided whether the Boers also will be represented.

OPINION IN THE COLONY.

March 22.

According to the terms of the proposed Treaty the Boers will obtain autonomy as to all domestic affairs, but will acknowledge the British flag, and submit all their foreign relations to our control.

Our troops still remain in their country, as troubles are anticipated between the Triumvirate and the strong party altogether hostile to their proceedings.

Several Transvaal Englishmen having fought on the Boer side, while many Dutch have aided our garrisons and enlisted as scouts, it is agreed that there are to be no reprisals.

Nevertheless, from the conversation Joubert had with me, I am convinced that it is his intention to punish the Dutch who took refuge in Natal, and that he will not restore their property, which has already been confiscated, or permit them to return to the Transvaal.

The peace will probably be signed to-morrow, but some small questions are still pending.

An intense emotion has been excited in the Colony by the news of peace, which is considered to have demolished British prestige in South Africa.

The apprehension is general that although by treating with victorious insurgents they have for the present patched up a peace Government have still prepared the way for a fresh sanguinary struggle throughout South Africa at no distant date.

EVACUATION OF LAING'S NECK BY THE BOERS.

March 24.

I have just returned from Laing's Nek.

The Boers broke up their Camp at eleven o'clock, and started for a point beyond the border, where they will remain until to-morrow or next day, when they will disperse to their homes.

They numbered about three thousand men, all mounted, and had with them over two hundred and fifty waggons.

They marched in a kind of military order under their respective commanders.

The Orange Free State Commando numbers about two hundred and fifty men. Both the Boers and their horses appeared to be in firstrate condition, and no signs whatever were apparent of that sickness of which we have heard so much.

The appearance of the long column streaming across the Veldt was really imposing

DISSATISFACTION OF THE BOERS.

I am informed that the Boers themselves are by no means pleased at the terms of peace which they have obtained. Some even asserted that if the Commission should require any cession of land to the British, the Boers will fight again.

The malcontents also object to garrisons remaining in the Transvaal during the next six months.

Altogether the feeling is not satisfactory, and there exists no trace of gratitude towards England for having yielded all the principle demands.

The younger men are, indeed, displaying much swagger, and Joubert himself confessed that he had difficulty in inducing his people to agree to peace.

On reading them Lord Kimberley's telegram offering terms, they all cried out that war was preferable to permitting the British occupation of the country for some time longer.

On the Native question, also, the Boers are openly dissatisfied. They declare that they are able to control the Natives far better than the English could do. They are also confident that they can defend themselves against any of their neighbours.

It is looked upon an certain that the new Transvaal Government must soon fall to pieces like the last.

Throughout the Conference the Boer leaders fought every Clause.

President Brand himself told me that with any other man except General Wood, whom the Boers know and respect, an arrangement would have been impossible.

They especially objected to the Clause providing that the Royal Commission should settle the claims against the Boer Government.

One undoubted result of the peace will be to render the position of Englishmen in the Transvaal if not throughout the whole of South Africa, unbearable.

THE ENEMY'S POSITION AT LAING'S NEK.

General Wood visited Majuba Hill this morning, and afterwards breakfasted in the Boer Camp.

Examining their position on the Nek, he found it much weaker than had been supposed. The defence works were contemptible, and could have been easily turned.

Among our troops the feeling of chagrin is general at the conclusion of peace without first restoring military *prestige*. They are especially indignant that they were not permitted to carry the Nek, where a disaster so unlucky for our arms occurred.

Laing's Nek is now entirely clear of Boers.

Visitors from the British camp are inspecting the late enemy's lines.

Before moving off over two thousand mounted Boers received General Wood and his Staff, drawn up in hollow square ; beyond that there was no other demonstration. It was very humiliating to our men to see large numbers of the Boers carrying away captured Martini-Henrys and wearing belts, and portions of the kit of British soldiers.

Kruger comes to Newcastle to-morrow, remaining meantime with General Wood.

The Commission begins its sitting immediately, and has a difficult task before it, as the majority of the Boers undoubtedly view its proceedings with suspicion. All our troops stand fast in their present position.

The universal feeling in this town with reference to the peace with the Boers is one of profound depression and regret.

It is felt that the humiliation of England in the eyes of the Dutch and native population as well as among the English is complete, and that the consequences will be disastrous to the South African Colonies.

The effect caused by the announcement of peace is infinitely greater than that which was produced by the news of the British defeats.

CURIOUS FRENCH APPEAL.

A PARIS telegram, dated March 20, states :—A remarkable appeal is published by the French papers. It is signed by a number of Senators, Deputies, and other public men, among them MM. Victor Hugo, Henri Martin, Joseph Garnier, Peyrat, and Renan. It is as follows :—

"To our Friends in England,—It was with sorrow that we saw the Transvaal war break out, and it was with anxiety that we followed the various sanguinary phases of it. How many times were we on the point of taking up the pen to express to you our feelings! But we hesitated for fear of finding our really friendly intentions badly interpreted. We knew and appreciated the just susceptibility of a great nation. We felt how delicate in such matters is foreign intervention, even the most respectful and most disinterested. We can scarcely find words to express to you the joy we experienced on learning that your Government had opened negotiations. We can now, without wounding your patriotism in any way, invoke your equity and generosity in favour of this magnanimous little people, your adversary of yesterday, who will to-morrow again become your auxiliary in the work of African civilisation. You will easily understand the profound sympathy we have with the Boers. It is both national and natural. The Boers are not only the sons of that Holland, that land of liberty which was the ally of France in the most glorious days of our past history, and which only ceased to be so when a persecuting despot reigned over our country, a great number of the Boers are of French origin, and descend from those Protestants whom the revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove from France ; but even were there not between us the fraternity of blood, there would still exist this fraternity of thought. They represent, allow us to say, the sacred principle of modern right—the right which populations have to dispose of themselves, and not to submit to a domination to which they have not consented. We ourselves have suffered too cruelly for having transgressed that principle not to feel ourselves morally affected whenever we see it disregarded. We implore our friends in England to support and encourage their Government in the work of pacification it has undertaken. We implore England to grant to the people of the Transvaal the autonomy for which they are ready to die. Nobody has ever doubted what the issue of the war would be if England had persisted in using force. She could crush this courageous little people. She prefers, however, to treat equitably with the Boers. History will enregister this act, to the honour of your nation and your statesmen."

FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF THE CZAR.

THE body of the late Czar was transferred from its temporary resting-place in the Imperial Chapel of the Winter Palace of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the fortress so called on the left bank of the Neva, on March 19. The special correspondent of the *Telegraph* says :—

Most rigorous precautions had been taken by the police. Nearly throughout the whole route the populace were kept at hundreds of yards distance by serried ranks of soldiers and artillery. The proprietors of houses had been strictly warned by the municipal and police authorities to keep their double windows fastened, and on no account to permit spectators to gather in the balconies. Shopkeepers, proprietors of restaurants and refreshment houses, were absolutely prohibited from letting their houses to strangers on hire. Thus, so far as all outward appearances at the windows were concerned, it might have been a living Godiva instead of a dead Czar, that was passing through this amazingly populous city. The route was from the great plain in front of the Winter Palace, by the Quay of the Admiralty and the English Quay, to the Nicholaievsky Bridge, crossing which it proceeded by the street or line of the Island of Vasile Ostrof, across the Tootchkoff Bridge, and by the Alexander Park to the fortress, entering by the Ivanoskaia gate. The main thoroughfares of St. Petersburg were all but completely avoided.

One of the first was "a cavalier of colonel's rank, in complete panoply of gilt, and mounted on a superbly caparisoned charger, led by two grooms in rich liveries. This man, in golden armour of plate, carried in his hand a naked glaive. Behind him followed a man-at-arms, clothed in black armour, with his drawn sword, the point to the ground and the hilt veiled in black crape. Then came the mourning banner of sable silk borne before a steed draped from head to foot in black cloth." Hundreds of banners, and scores of marshals with crape-wreathed batons, the Imperial family banner, the crimson military standard broidered with the Imperial arms, the saddle horses of His late Majesty led by grooms in deep mourning, and the great banner of Moscow followed ; then the Imperial standard of the Russian marine, representatives of the various provinces of the Russian Empire, the Corporation of Peasants, of Burghers, or traders, and of the several Administrations ; deputations of provincial mayors, of the nobility, and of the Society of the Red Cross, and of various philanthropic and economical societies ; then a line of officers in full uniform, bearing on various cushions, embroidered with gold, the badges and decorations conferred on foreign Monarchs and Princes on the late Czar. Next followed the sceptre and orb of the Empire, and the Imperial Crown of Russia, a monticule of brilliants of the rarest sizes and purest water. As the dazed eye looked towards the bridge, over it passed a train of fully three hundred priests, clothed in black velvet copes, richly embroidered with silver crosses. Some, the archpriests, wore headgear of purple velvet ; others, the greater hierarch, wore gorgeous mitres or crowns of sparkling gems. This cerical contingent was proceeded by the choristers of the Lavra Monaster of St. Alexander Newsky and of the Cathedral Church of Our Lady of Karan, and it was brought up by His Eminence Isidor, Metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg, in full pontifical robes. At a slight distance followed the clergy of the Imperial chapel, bearing two sacred images, or *ikone* ; the confessor of the deceased Czar, the Archpriest Bajanoff. In this kaleidoscopic mirage of gold and silver, of rich stuffs and precious gems, there was here and there a wisp of crape or inky gauze, to remind one of mortality. We were asking what next and next when the hearse came suddenly in view, and the prodigious mass of humanity rapidly, so to speak, as a flash of lightning, uncovered. The funeral car was a bier of ebony and silver on wheels, with heavily carved silver spokes ; a superstructure of black and silver, the whole canopied by superb material, encircling the columns of the bier. The coffin of the illustrious deceased was almost hidden by a golden pall lined with white satin, and the vast car itself was drawn by eight horses, completely shrouded in sable draperies." Alone, behind the bier, walked the Emperor Alexander III. His Imperial Majesty was surrounded, at a respectful distance, by a great company of Grand-Dukes, his uncles, brothers, cousins, and other kinsfolk, all in full military uniform and due insignia of mourning, and all with the broad light-blue ribbon of the Order of St. Andrea. In this group was the Duke of Edinburgh, wearing the uniform of a Russian cavalry regiment. Then followed a prolonged train of mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses, conveying the Czarina, the Grand Duchesses of the Imperial family, and the Duchess of Edinburgh. The display was brought to a close by a "tremendous following" of troops of all arms of the service. Meanwhile a black flag, bearing a cypher of the deceased Czar embroidered in white, had been hoisted to the tall gilded spire on the cathedral within the fortress. The interior, the writer says, presented a scene of lavish splendour not nearly so sombre as might have been expected from the melancholy nature of the ceremonial. "The centre of the nave was filled by a huge catafalque of cloth of gold, lined with ermine, rising to the very roof of the edifice. Beneath this was a dais of three grades, covered with crimson velvet, while the surrounding pillars of the catafalque were shrouded alternately in draperies of cloth of gold and cloth of silver, bearing the monogram of the lamented Czar. In accordance with the Russian custom, black draperies are but scantily employed in the interior of churches, so that a stranger, on entering the cathedral at noon, might almost have imagined that the preparations made were intended for a wedding, and not for a funeral. On all sides, from walls, columns, and doors, sprang gilt sconces of many branches, enriched with the Imperial arms and filled with lighted tapers. To a purely Western eye, the effect of the entire scene might have seemed almost theatrical, but it must be remembered that this is a country where the conflict between Classical Renaissance and Oriental art is, albeit amicable, continuous." The procession took two hours to pass the Winter Palace over the Nicholas Bridge.

At the church "bishops, priests, and deacons, in their capes of sable velvet, stiff with silver embroidery, choristers and acolytes in their cassocks of black serge, stood in readiness, expectant and immobile ; and there was dead silence. Then mutely filed into the church a great body of officers of superior rank, bearing on cushions decorations, crosses, badges, crowns, sceptres, and diadems ; but all intermingled in such glittering, glistening confusion, that I can only liken it to some swollen river, full of gold and silver, fresh flowing into a sea of lapis lazuli and diamonds. Once only in my life have I been stricken by a sense of similar richness, and that was when the noontide sun shone radiantly upon a great cohort of British officers, in all manner of brave uniforms, glowing with ribbons and medals, who streamed through the narrow portal of the little church of Chislehurst, in the wake of the Princes of the Royal blood of England, following close behind the coffin of the late Prince Imperial of France." The Imperial ragalia were ranged upon the topmost step of the dais, and then followed the body of the deceased Czar, in a sumptuously gilt coffin, which, borne by the Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas, Vladimir, Paul, and Sergius, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, was reverently placed exactly beneath the centre dome of the catafalque. "The Emperor and his brothers having removed the lid of the bier, the face and the upper part of the body of the dead Czar, attired in the uniform of the Preobrajenski Guard regiment, were exposed to view. The Emperor Alexander III. placing himself with the Empress and the Imperial children at the head of the coffin, the priests and choristers intoned the lugubrious dirges of the Russian funeral service, while the Metropolitan handed to each person present a lighted taper, and the deacons asperged the church with holy water. When the service had come to a conclusion His

Imperial Majesty Alexander III., kneeling on one knee, kissed the hand of his dead father; the Empress followed His Majesty's example; then bowing slightly to the personages in their immediate vicinity, the Imperial couple quitted the cathedral. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchesses present were successively conducted to the coffin to pay their last tribute of love and reverence to the Sovereign who is so deeply and universally mourned. The members of the Corps Diplomatique successively approached the coffin; and the list of privileged mourners being exhausted, the Cathedral Church of St. Peter and St. Paul was gradually cleared of spectators, the Imperial remains being left in the charge of a guard of high military and civil officials."

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

The Government has decided that Russakoff and the other individuals concerned in the assassination of the Czar shall be tried by the Senate sitting as a special court as determined by law. The preliminary investigation and interrogation of the prisoners was brought to a close on March 19. The Assistant Procureur describes them thus:—"Nicholai Russakoff, arrested on March 1, and acknowledging to having thrown an explosive shell at the sacred person of the Emperor; Andrew Jeliabow, arrested on Feb. 27, and acknowledging to having taken part in the preparations for the fatal attack on the Emperor; Timothy Michailoff, who fired at and wounded the police on the occasion of his arrest in the Teleshny Street; and Jessie Helfman, who lived and worked with Navrotsky, the man who shot himself as the police forced an entrance into his residence in the Teleshny Street."

The trial was postponed indefinitely, in consequence of further arrests having been made, particularly that of a woman who is said to have taken part in an attempt to blow up the Imperial train near Moscow on November 19th, 1879, and to have been the companion of Sheliaboff, and the promoter of Reesakoff, and accomplice also of Hartmann. She is supposed to have given the signal for firing the mine from her station at an upper window. She is described by the *Golos* as small in stature and modest in demeanour, not at all like the typical Nihilists in outward appearance. She will take her place with the four other prisoners at the forthcoming trial, which was expected to take place about April 4th. The witnesses number nearly one hundred.

THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PRESS AND THE CZAR.

PARIS, Tuesday Night.

THE *Intransigeant*, the *Citoyen*, the *Juvenal*, and the *Révolution Sociale*, were prosecuted for publishing articles approving of the assassination of the Czar. The trial took place on March 22nd, before the Paris Tribunal. M. Rocheforte, editor of the *Intransigeant*, and M. Secondigue and M. Leseurre, editor and publisher of the *Citoyen*, were present, the other defendants were tried by default. The articles having been read, the authors were asked what they had to say in defence. All the defendants contended that they were perfectly justified in writing and publishing their opinions on the horrible event. M. Rochefort endeavoured to prove that the suit brought against him was illegal. "It is impossible," he said, "that I can be charged with approving of events qualified as crimes, as the law puts it, until the Russian tribunal has declared the existence of a crime. The authors of the undertaking of the 13th March have not yet been tried, and nothing indicates that they will not be acquitted as Vera Sassoulitch was." This ingenious argument, however, did not meet with much success. M. Secondigue like M. Rochefort, accepted the full responsibility of the articles he had written. He said he considered he had a right to convey to the Nihilists the expression of his sympathies. "I saluted," he added, "the excution of March 13 as the reply of the knouted to the knouters." M. Leseurre held that the newspapers were perfectly free to give their opinions on events that occurred abroad as well as at home.

Here the following curious colloquy took place:—

The President.—But you incited people to assassination in the articles you published. That is a singular way of expressing your opinion. You possess liberty of the press to enable you to carry out your ideas, and need not resort to crime.

M. Leseurre.—The Emperor of Russia was a despot, and he fell in the struggle he had raised. You blame that murder, and yet you approve of that committed by Ravaillac.

The President.—That is very old history. Nobody, however, approves either of Ravaillac or Jacques Clement. Let us come to the present case.

M. Leseurre.—The principle of 1789 proclaimed the liberty of peoples.

The President.—But those principles, while proclaiming liberty and fraternity, never advocated assassination.

The examination of this eccentric defendant was not pushed any farther, and Counsel on both sides then addressed the Court, which, after no less than two hours' deliberation, sentenced M. Secondigue to six months' imprisonment and two thousand francs fine; M. Leseurre to three months and two thousand francs; M. Rochefort and his publisher to one thousand francs fine each, but no imprisonment; and M. Vesinier, of the *Juvenal*, and M. Ricois, of the *Revolution Sociale*, to six months' imprisonment and two thousand francs fine each. The leniency of the sentence as regards M. Rochefort was much commented on.

AFGHAN WAR MEDALS.

A GENERAL ORDER, specially issued by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, states that the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer a separate war medal in commemoration of the services of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, European and native, who have been employed on field service during the campaigns of 1878-79 and 1879-80, in Afghanistan, with clasps to the troops who were engaged in each of the following actions:—

1. The capture of Ali-Musjid, 21st November, 1878.
2. The forcing of the Peiwar Kotal, 2d December, 1878.
3. The action of Charasiah, 6th October, 1879.
4. The operation at and around Kabul, 10th to 23d December, 1879.
5. The battle of Ahmed Khel, 19th April, 1880.
6. The battle of Kandahar, 1st September, 1880.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to signify her intention of bestowing a bronze decoration on the troops who accompanied Major General Sir F. S. Roberts, G. C. B., C. I. E., V. C., on his march from Kabul to Kandahar, in August, 1880.

The grant of the clasps will be confined to the troop who took an actual part and were actually present in each of the actions designated, that for Kabul being confined to those who were engaged in the operation at and near that place from the 16th to the 23rd December, 1879, including the column under the command of Brigadier-General C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C., which joined Sir Frederick Roberts on the 24th December, 1879.

The clasp for Kandahar, which will be worn with the war medal, will be confined to the troops who were engaged in the action fought under Sir Frederick Roberts' command against Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan, on the 1st September, 1880.

Claims for these decorations will be submitted by the Commander-in-Chief in India for the consideration of the Government of India.

The rolls of officers and men serving in India, and who are entitled to the war medal, with or without clasps, will be furnished in accordance with the instructions issued by the Commander-in-Chief in India, in his General Order 144 of 1880, amended by his General Order 168 of 1880.

The rolls of officers and men not now serving in India, which have not already been forwarded to the Adjutant-General's office at Simla, as laid down in the above noted orders, will be prepared in accordance with those instructions and submitted as soon as practicable to the Adjutant General to the Forces, Horse Guards, War Office for transmission to India.

The Commander-in-Chief in India will issue further orders regarding applications for the bronze decoration which will be notified hereafter.

BURNING OF THE NICE OPERA HOUSE.

A PARIS telegram, dated March 24, states:—Nothing can be more appalling than the shocking disaster which occurred last night at Nice. Fires at places of amusement have generally taken place when the audience had left; but on this occasion the theatre (where Madame Patti was singing only a few weeks ago) was crammed. Nice was *en fête* on the occasion of the Regatta, and a gala performance at the Opera was one of the entertainments on the programme. A young *prima donna* from Venice, Mdlle. Bianca Donadio, was to sing the part of Lucia in Donizetti's opera, and the usual cosmopolitan population had been increased by hundreds of visitors. The performance had only just commenced when the gas exploded, and immediately set fire to the house. The lights were all put out, and it was in the darkness made visible by the flames that the panic-stricken audience, half-stifled by the smoke madly rushed to the doors, many being knocked down and trampled to death in that wild stampede. A more terrible and appalling scene can hardly be imagined. Considering the inflammable character of the building, and bearing in mind that nothing is left of it but the four walls, it is a wonder that not more persons perished. Great anxiety prevailed, and still prevails, among all in Paris having friends at Nice, as the names of victims have not yet been received; but at present it does not appear that there were any English or Americans among them. I subjoin the fullest details received here up to this evening:—

The fire burst out about eight o'clock. Assistance arrived from the Villefranche roadstead as soon as possible after the alarm had been raised, and the fire engines, under the control of the Marines, were set to work on the shore. They worked with admirable courage and presence of mind, as did also the Brigade belonging to the town and the detachment of the 111th Regiment of the Line; but it was evident from the beginning that the means of extinguishing the conflagration were quite inadequate. First, the scenery and other stage property became a prey to the flames, and then the roof fell in, the Brigades being unable to cope with the emergency. By eleven o'clock the theatre was burnt down.

The scene inside and outside while the firemen and troops were at work surpassed everything in horror possible to concsive. Immediately after the explosion the body of the theatre was plunged in darkness, and the artist then on the stage was seen enveloped in flames. This was the signal for an immediate stampede, every one losing all presence of mind. Many persons were crushed to death in their frantic efforts to escape, but the majority of the victims were stifled.

The bodies on being brought out of the building were removed into the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, opposite the theatre, whence they were conveyed at three o'clock this morning to the Castle. The victims so far identified include M. Bus, of Avignon, President of the *Societe des Employes de Commerce*, his wife, his mother-in-law, his sister-in-law, and his nephew. Signor Cottoni, a *basso-buffo* of the Italian troupe, was suffocated just as he had reached a door leading out of the theatre, and after descending three flights of stairs. Signora Bianca Donadio, the young Italian cantatrice, had just dressed to go on the stage, and as soon as the house was plunged into darkness she rushed terror-stricken from her *loge* and escaped. The *impressario*, M. Strakosch, escaped with a slight contusion on the left leg. On reaching her hotel Mdlle. Donadio was seized with a violent nervous attack, which threatened to end fatally, but with some medical assistance she recovered. It is not yet known whether any other member of the company is among the victims.

The identification of the bodies gave rise to the most heartrending scenes. Among the dead were the bodies of a father, mother, and child who had been grasping each other in death. The infant still held an orange.

Every possible assistance was given by the authorities. The Prefect, the Mayor, and all the civil and military functionaries remained on the spot all night to give instructions, which were carried out with the utmost spirit and courage, especially by the Marines, who undauntedly entered the theatre at the commencement of the conflagration, and did all they could to rescue the sufferers.

As far as at present known the chief victims belong to the working classes, three of the galleries having been occupied before the commencement of the performance, while for the most part those of the *elite* who had engaged orchestra stalls and seats in the dress circles had not arrived when the explosion took place.

This morning the Mayor of Nice issued the following notification:—

"A frightful disaster has just befallen the town of Nice. In presence of such a catastrophe all public rejoicing is impossible. The *fetes* which were to take place to-day and to-morrow will not be held. The Municipality feels certain that the whole of the population and the foreign colony of the town will share in this luctuous public mourning. The funds destined for the *fetes* will be distributed among the families of the victims, and a public subscription is opened at the Town Hall. The Municipality appeals to the devotion and charity of all.

"BORRIGLIONE, Mayor."

A telegram despatched from Nice this evening says:—

"The town is still in a state of the deepest consternation. The bodies of the victims have now been exposed under a tent in one of the alleys of the Castle. All day long crowds of people have filed past the deadly collection in search of missing friends. The Town Hall has also been besieged by crowds of anxious persons in quest of the latest news of the disaster. The bare walls of the theatre are guarded by a detachment of troops to keep the spectators at a safe distance. The search for bodies among the ruins is still going on. The number of victims at present known is fifty-nine. Eleven more bodies are said to be under the ruins. This would make the total number to be seventy, but it is believed that when the search is over the loss of human life will be found to be even greater than that."

The Italian Opera House was the oldest theatre at Nice. It was built under Victor Emmanuel before the annexation of the province to France. It was the only theatre which received a municipal grant, which amounted to four thousand pounds per annum. Of all the theatres in France it was perhaps the most badly constructed. The passages were narrow and ill-arranged. The staircases were tortuous, with but one door, which was reached by a few steps not more than two yards broad, in front of which stood the traditional halberdier of the Scala and of San Carlo. In order to reach the stalls the public had to pass through a narrow passage under the orchestra itself.

THE NEGROPONTE EPISODE.

MR. GLADSTONE IN THE WITNESS BOX.

DURING the cross-examination of Mr. Lawson by Mr. Labouchere, in the Lawson-Labouchere libel case, the proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph* was questioned by the editor of *Truth* as follows:—

There appeared a paragraph in your paper of August 28, 1877, respecting an alleged letter written by Mr. Gladstone to M. Negroponte, a Greek merchant, in which Mr. Gladstone was accused of trying to stir up the Greeks against Turkey?—Yes.

I may here state that Mr. Gladstone has been good enough to say that he will appear in Court and give his version of this affair. Now Mr. Lawson, what have you to say about the matter?—As soon as I saw the telegram from our special correspondent, I telegraphed to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden, to ask him whether the statement made by the correspondent in his telegram was correct. His reply, so far as I can recollect, was to this effect:—"I am not aware that in any correspondence in which I have been concerned, I have gone beyond the arguments used by me in my article in one of the Reviews."

Did you consider that this answer of Mr. Gladstone was an approval of your intention to publish this despatch?—I thought he meant it to be more explicit than it actually was. I expected him to say "yes" or "no," so that I might take immediate steps to deal with the telegram. I asked my friends to refer to the *Contemporary Review* to ascertain the nature of the article to which Mr. Gladstone referred.

Had they consulted this magazine before you published the telegram a second time?—I suppose so.

I think you will find that Mr. Gladstone's reply was published with the telegram when it appeared the second time. Then I assume you considered it justifiable to republish before your friends saw Mr. Gladstone's article?—It was published with Mr. Gladstone's reply, as I have said. I did not telegraph again. I thought at first the correspondent might be wrong, and I wished to ascertain the fact. If I had understood his telegram to have been a denial, I should not have again published my correspondent's telegram.

On the 25th of September, Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter to you?—I had a letter from Mr. Gladstone, asking me to call at Harley street, as he intended to try and find his copy of the correspondence. I have not the letter. I think I threw it away. But I swear I had that request, either in a letter or a telegram.

By that time, had you received Mr. Gladstone's letter, dated September 24th, which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* of December 25th?—No, that was after my interview with Mr. Gladstone, who stated he would would send a letter. He may have said in general terms what the letter would contain; but the only real conversation was the search after the letters and on the Eastern question generally. As I was saying goodbye, I referred to the chief topic in everybody's mind, and I said there were persons base enough—I was thinking of you at the time—(laughter) to attribute the course I was taking to sordid motives. Mr. Gladstone said, "Such a thought would never occur to my mind. When this sad and sorrowful business is over, it will be said of you that you have boldly spoken out your mind, and I have done the same." I have always treasured those words as a proof of the generosity of the right hon. gentleman's nature at a period of high political difference.

Did he tell you there was no truth in the statements of your correspondent?—No. Mr. Gladstone only recollected the contents of one letter, and he could not distinctly recollect the letter which he could not find.

Did he admit the truth of your correspondence?—He maintained the sprit of his telegram, that his views had always been the same as were embodied in the Review. He did not believe in the version of the facts as conveyed by the correspondent.

When did you receive the letter of Mr. Gladstone which appears on the 25th?—On the night I saw Mr. Gladstone. I was not surprised at the tenour of the letter. I don't carry the letter in my mind, and I don't know whether it was a denial of the accuracy of my correspondent.

Mr. Labouchere.—Then I must read it. (He did so, the right hon. gentleman's letter being a direct refutation of the correspondent's version, and stating that he had called for the production of the letters in his telegram, to see whether the correspondent had not been the victim of forged letters; adding that not one of the correspondent's assertions was found on fact.) That, you say, is the direct reverse of what Mr. Gladstone told you at the interview?—The impression on may mind was that Mr. Gladstone was certain about one letter, but not about another.

(The letter also suggested that the *Telegraph* correspondent should withdraw what he had said, and pursue his duties in future with a greater regard to equity and prudence. He asked the correspondent to name his informant.)

In that letter do you mean to assert that Mr. Gladstone does not specifically deny the statement of your correspondent?—Undoubtedly.

Did you believe him?—I should believe anything he said implicitly. Immediately on receiving the communication of Mr. Gladstone, we telegraphed to our correspondent who sent the telegram. He, however, had left Constantinople for Plevna, where he got shut up. He could not be got at, so that it was impossible for us to ascertain the sources from which he derived his information. In that position it would scarcely have been right for us to have abandoned him. We were forced in a certain degree to held him in suspense until we could get at him. We wanted to hear from him his version of the facts. This accounts for the delay.

Did you receive the reply from your correspondent before you received Mr. Gladstone's letter?—After.

And you believed Mr. Gladstone?—Undoubtedly; but it was necessary that we should have an explanation from our correspondent.

Did you believe Mr. Gladstone's statement that not one of your correspondent's statements had any foundation in fact?—No; because some of those statements were absolute news—for instance, the fact that great excitement existed in Constantinople. I have no doubt Mr. Gladstone believed that he had not written the second letter.

Now in an article published in the *Daily Telegraph* of Sept. 25 1877, you comment on Mr. Gladstone's letter and your correspondent's explanation. Among other things you say, refering to this explanation, "We submit, without fear of contradiction, that, so far as concerns the sincere respect which we were bound to entertain for the claims of the right hon. gentleman upon us in this matter, the foregoing simple exposition leaves nothing to be added, and nothing to be complained of;" and you go on to say, "But we avoid prolonging the discussion or diminishing the completeness of that satisfaction which, under the peculiar aspects of the affair, Mr. Gladstone has a technical right to ask." What do you mean by a "technical right?"—I do not justify the expression. In the hurry of producing a daily paper, every word cannot be thoroughly weighed.

Does that article imply in its whole tone that Mr. Gladstone was not speaking the truth? Would it convey such an impression to Mr. Gladstone's mind?—I should think not.

The Lord Chief Justice.—This correspondence was that of a person of very considerable eminence in this country. It was the quisi public letters of a public man, and when some question as to their as to their authenticity arose, and the original correspondence was asked to be allowed to be published, the request was refused. That is, at least, an extraordinary proceeding, especialy in view of one sentence in this article, which seems to me of importance, viz., "There remains but one course open to our representative in this position, and he accepts it frankly by withdrawing the statement, which circumstances oblige him to leave unproven by documents, and which honour forbids him to substantiate by personal testimony." That seems to mean, "All we have published in fact, but we have no means of proving it." Statements such as were contained in the despatch of the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* were calculated to cause possible mischief to a public man, but the statements are not substantiated. It seems to me you can either prove a thing or you cannot. If you cannot prove it you ought to withdraw it altogether, but withdrawing a thing because you say you cannot prove it, is not withdrawing it at all.

(Mr. Labouchere proceeded to read an article in the *Daily Telegraph*, dated March 13, 1878, in wich he maintained the position taken up by the *Telegraph* in the article of September 25, 1877, was continued with regard to Mr. Gladstone and the Negroponte controversy. The article further denounced Mr. Gladstone for this correspondence, and beyond charging want of patriotism to the right hon. gentleman, was an ordinary *Daily Telegraph* production on current Parliamentary business, which, in this case referred to the aforesaid correspondence, and claimed that the correspondent had withdrawn his statements, concluding by extracts from Mr. Gladstone's article in the *Contemporary Review*, which it charged "with trifling with facts," and "taunting and twitting the Greeks for not taking arms.")

You have heard what the article says?—Yes.

And you still stood to your guns that you could only give a technical verdict in favour of Mr. Gladstone?—I think that article dwelt upon the word "technical" because it gave the writer an opportunity of referring to the argument in the Review, to which Mr. Gladstone referred. Those arguments must be a matter of opinion. They impressed the writer as in some way conveying to the Greeks an impression that if they thought fit, they might fight for their freedom. That is an explanation of the meaning of the word "technical," but which I have said was not a prudent word to use. The writer is explaining what is meant.

But in this article you repeat the same verdict on Mr. Gladstone?—I don't think that is an interpretation of it.

Subsequently on the day the mail left Mr. Gladstone was called and examined by Mr. Labouchere.

The Prime Minister said:—I saw in the *Daily Telegraph* a telegram from its correspondent alleging what had passed between me and Mr. Negroponte. It was absolutely false. I had a subsequent communication with Mr. Lawson with regard to this alleged correspondence. I was in this position. I was in the country, and all my papers were in London, and I wrote or telegraphed to Mr. Lawson to obtain the particulars of this extraordinary charge that had been made against me. From August 28, 1877, to September 25, 1877, I made frequent complaints respecting the charge by letters and telegrams. They contained a request for particulars in order that I might be able to bring this charge to a test. I regarded it as a most serious charge—that I here in England, at home at ease, recommended the Greeks to go to war. I looked upon it as a charge of the gravest order. On the 25th September I arrived in London and found Mr. Lawson at my house. I did not request him to come there. Mr. Lawson was in error when he stated that I did so. I was waiting from day to day for particulars of the grave charge to be produced. I intimated to Mr. Lawson that I was coming to London, and I had given him to understand that I must take some measure for the vindication of my character, as he had not for a month received anything decided from his correspondent. He might have naturally taken it as a request that he would come to my house. I did not write any letter to M. Negroponte in the sense imputed to me by the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, and I unequivocally deny the accuracy of the correspondent's statement. I did not charge Mr. Lawson with being actuated by any sordid motive in what he had done. According to my recollection, I said to Mr. Lawson at that interview that I believed he and I had been consistent since the outbreak of the Eastern Question. He said he had been greatly pained by the imputation of being actuated by sordid motives, and I replied that I had never imputed them to him. The letter published in the *Daily Telegraph* purporting to be written by me to Mr. Lawson was so written. I had it in my hand during the interview. It was very lengthy, and I believe I handed it to him then, having seen no explanation or apology of the charge of which I complained. I believe he carried it away with him. I believe that his visit to Harley-street was to show me that there was no occasion to publish such an apology. I did not agree with him.

Mr. Labouchere proposed to ask Mr. Gladstone whether he thought the article that appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* afterwards was a sufficient apology for the insertion of the telegram, but it was objected to because if that issue was to go to the jury it would be for them to decide.

The Lord Chief Justice ruled that the question could not be put.

Mr. Gladstone continued: To the best of my recollection I did not subsequently receive any further communication from Mr. Lawson. I did not receive any other apology than that referred to, unless I am very grossly in error—none other, frank or otherwise. I had an interview with Mr. Lawson and Mr. Arnold in the early part of 1876. It did not last two hours—certainly not more than ten or fifteen minutes. For some reason or other both desired to see me, and as I happened to be in Fleet-street I called at the office of the *Daily Telegraph* on another subject and said what I had to say. I found Mr. Arnold with Mr. Lawson casually. Before the Eastern Question had developed itself in any sense as a party question I had observed in the *Daily Telegraph* the particular line of argument it was disposed to adopt, and I made an appeal to them on the subject, and expressed the view that I thought the subject races should be invested with local free government. I made the appeal in the course of a few minutes. They looked at one another and shook their heads. I totally failed to receive any explanation from them. I don't mean to say that they treated me discourteously.

By Mr. Harrison: After that interview I don't think Mr. Lawson ever came to my house again. The next time I saw him was at Eton, when he asked me for tickets to my lecture I was about to give to the boys.—Sir H. Giffard: And you complied with the request?—Mr. Gladstone: Yes.

By Sir H. Giffard: I have the complete correspondence upon the Negroponte question here. You will find (handing in the bundle of letters) one letter in English to M. Negroponte and another that I wrote to him in French. I had not time to examine my papers when Mr. Lawson called upon me. My opinions on the Eastern Question have been published in the *Contemporary Review*.

After some further remarks, Mr. Gladstone retired

MR. J. M. MACLEAN AT HOME.

ON March the 23rd, a large Conservative meeting was held at Sheffield to protest against the abandonment of Kandahar, at which Mr. Wortley, Junior M. P. for Sheffield, Mr. E. Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., and Mr. J. M. Maclean, late Editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, were the chief speakers.

Of Mr. Maclean and his speech on this occasion we find the following opinions expressed in the two local daily papers of the following day:—

(Sheffield Daily Telegraph.)

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, late editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, followed, and seconded the resolution so ably moved by Mr. Wortley, to the effect that the retention of Kandahar is essential to the honour and interests of the British Empire. This was the first appearance of Mr. Maclean before a Sheffield audience, and his reception was a most gratifying one. Heralded by a few sentences of graceful compliment from Mr. Wortley, he needed no better introduction, and the speech of Mr. Maclean fully justified all that Mr. Wortley said of him. He has a pleasing presence, a bright eye, a face full of expression, and a voice not so remarkable for strength as for *timbre* and power of penetration. He has an easy, quiet style, and seems more anxious to instruct and convince than to gain applause. He can, however, be eloquent upon occasions, and his peroration, so full of earnest, burning utterances, will not readily be forgotten. He is a polished and finished speaker, and carried the audience entirely with him. He spoke freely and pleasantly upon a technical subject, and presented dry facts in a popular form. To summarise his speech would be to give a history of the Eastern policy of the Government. He gave the military arguments for the retention of Kandahar, and quoted the opinions of the greatest military authorities of the day. He was very sarcastic when dwelling on the financial aspect of the question, and wondered how people let finance have weight where the honour and perhaps the very existence of the Empire is at stake. At the conclusion of his interesting speech the audience applauded warmly.

* * *

In treating the matter from the point of view taken by a specialist in Indian affairs, Mr. Maclean made a decided success. By his tribute to the memory of Mr. Roebuck, his testimony that our late member was regarded throughout the world as "the very embodiment of the national spirit of England," by his sympathy with the poet Browning when looking on the cliffs of Cadiz and on Trafalgar's Bay, he exclaims—

Here and there did England help me,
How shall I help England, say?

Mr. Maclean proves that in his breast, at least, the pride of race and the glow of patriotic feeling are not extinct. He possesses that first essential of oratory—earnestness; and, indeed, there are few who have had any experience of the life of an Englishman abroad, there are few with any experience of the influence which the prestige of a country exerts upon the treatment of her people in other lands, who are not earnest against any compromise of the honour of England. Mr. Maclean is thoroughly versed in his subjeet, and his reply to Colonel Osborn and the alarmists was masterly and indeed conclusive. Gentlemen of wide Indian experience, men who have been accustomed to realise the dignity and the responsibility of our position, do not find entertainment or pleasure in "a great dissolving view of the British Empire;" and the warm applause which followed the parallel drawn by Mr. Maclean between the capitulation to the Boers and the imagined capitulation to Ayoub Khan showed that even the stay-at-home portion of the people of Sheffield are jealous of the honour of their country. Thoroughly *au fait* in his subject, Mr. Maclean pointed out that the inland frontier of our Indian Empire had no more been guarded in past ages by its mountain chain than Italy by its Alps, and that though the British settlement had checked hostile incursions for a time it did not by any means obviate their possibility. While sturdily taking the view held by Cobden that Great Britain is still equal to the task of crumpling up Russia, he convicted Colonel Osborn out of his own mouth of giving the strongest reasons for the retention of Kandahar. Colonel Osborn says that "so far from being able to meet the Russians with superior forces on the Oxus it would be physically impossible for the English army, operating from India, to get so much as a single soldier to the Oxus." Mr. Maclean makes the very effective retort, "If that view is correct, then Russia's position must be infinitely more dangerous to British India on the Kabul side than Lord Lytton ever imagined." In the same way Mr. Maclean called Mr. Gladstone to witness that financially India was well enough able to retain Kandahar, and proceeded to show that this retention would be the truest economy. But time would fail to pick out even the prominent "good things" in this able address. It was marked by sound sentiment, strong sense, severe sarcasm, and succinct statement. We heartily commend its perusal alike to those who did not hear it and to those who enjoyed that privilege.

(Sheffield Independent.)

WHO is Mr. Ex-Editor Maclean? Well, he is a gentleman of considerable journalistic ability, whose political principles may be described as somewhat shaky. Some years ago he edited the *Newcastle Chronicle*, which at that time was a quite weekly, characterised by its staid and respectable Whiggery, and its consistent opposition to every phase and form of Toryism. From the banks of coaly Tyne he proceeded to India, still retaining connection with the press, but apparently getting such Liberalism as he had professed, in Newcastle somewhat inscrutably mixed with Jingo and Tory notions. This latter inference we make from observation of his conduct since his return to the mother country. Some people may remember, and others may not, that at the general election, last year, he very suddenly and unexpectedly presented himself as a candidate for the representation of the Elgin Burghs, in opposition to Mr. Grant Duff. He had not the ghost of a chance of success, but he persisted, nevertheless, in subjecting the constituency to the trouble and turmoil of a useless contest. He posed before the Elgin electors as an "Independent Liberal," but the estimate they formed of his Liberalism was shown by their placing him in a hopeless minority at the bottom of the poll. In the autumn of that same year he seems to have developed into a full-blown Tory. Leastwise, as Mrs. Gamp would say, we found him then delivering an address to the members of the Chiswick Conservative Association, in which he found all manner of fault with Mr. Gladstone, justified the conduct of Sir Bartle Frere at the Cape, and violently attacked the policy of the present Government, both in India and in Ireland. Whether, after such an exhibition Mr. Maclean still continues to call himself an "Independent Liberal," we cannot tell. There can be no doubt, however, that he is a deeply-dyed Jingo; and both Liberals and Tories of the shrewder sort are perfectly well aware that a Jingo's Liberalism is at best a very doubtful sort of thing, both as respects its quantity and quality. * * * Of Mr. Maclean's somewhat laboured oration, we need say little more than that it was singularly destitute of novelty or freshness, and fell somewhat flat after the puffs preliminary by which it had been heralded. His reasoning had a very factitious ring about it, and he could not but leave upon carefully observant hearers the strong impression that he could argue just as forcibly and cogently in favour of withdrawing from Kandahar as he could in advocacy of stopping there. He spoke more like one who held a brief than like a man profoundly stirred by heartfelt convictions which he holds with intense earnestness. Evidently this longheaded Anglo-Indian is desirous of making some kind of figure in English political life, if he possibly can; but it is certain that such speeches as he delivered last night in Sheffield will do little to enhance his reputation either for special information on Indian questions, or for deep sincerity of utterance. He made what was on the whole the ablest speech of the evening, yet it was probably the least convincing.

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The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,017—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1881.

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FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

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THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 5th May, 1881.

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S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 27th April, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—Rapuhuis.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th April, 1881. Agents

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All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

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Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

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S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
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VORWAERTS,	G. Marussig..	2391	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

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To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	995	143 0
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To Suez	300	210	122 0
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Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows:—

s. s. MEMFI ..... on or about 25th April 1881.
s. s. CASTORE..G. Mahorcich. „ 25th May 1881.

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No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

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J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 4th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following are the sailing dates, presently fixed, and there will be fortnightly departures thereafter to be subsequently advertised.

CLAN STUART	s. s. 2,092, tons sails	16th April.
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CLAN FRASER	s. s. 2,083, „ „	28th May.

Passage money, Rs. 450.

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

The Clan Macduff has some second-class accommodation. Fare, Rs. 275.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. BRINDISI	3000	550	Geo. Lee	14th Apr.
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3661	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

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	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 990	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
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KHIVA	2909	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3310	700	E. Stewart	6th May.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	20th „
ROHILLA	3164	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
ZAMBESI	2431	570	A. Symons	17th „
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
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To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
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Bombay, 6th April, 1881.

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s.s. BRITANNIA..	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	....	11th May
s.s. HISPANIA....	James Laird..	3300	400	....	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	noml.	1881.
s.s. CASTALIA.	J. D. Allison..	2200	424	....	23rd April
s.s. MACEDONIA..	Thos. Martin..	2272	486	....	25th May

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Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

THE ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S S. S. SHAHZADA will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, about noon.

For freight and passage money apply to

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents, A. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1881.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

THE ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S S. S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA" will sail as above on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, about noon.

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Bombay, 12th April 1881.

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Catalogues free on application.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, per doz.	22 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE.

LIME-JUICE being at this season of the year an article in general demand as a beverage, it is of considerable importance that purchasers should be able to procure a genuine article.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this to their constituents, have arranged with the Monsterrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Lime-Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation, and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

	Cash prices.
Lime-Fruit Juice, pints	Rs. 1 0
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 12
Limetta or Lime-Juice Cordial, pints	„ 0 12
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—Rampart Row, the Fort: Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—Arsenal Road.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Chemists, &c., by appointment to
THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE TIME for RECEIVING TENDERS for the purchase and removal of the BUILDING MATERIALS of House No. 28, at the junction of Syed Abdool Rahmon Street and Poydhowney, is extended to 2 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in charge.

CASKS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of CLEAN CASKS, strongly built of English Oak, and well tightened with iron hoops, fit for holding oil, &c., are ready for sale at the cheapest rate from one to any number required. Persons desirous of purchasing the same are requested to apply to Messrs. VALLIBHOY KHANBHOY & Co., opposite the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks.

Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

NOTICE.

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that a MEETING of H. M.'s Justices of the Peace resident in the City or Bombay will be held at the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of Dr. D. Macdonald, who under clause (f) Section 8 of the Municipal Acts, has ceased to be a member of the said Corporation by reason of his absence from Bombay for more than three consecutive months.

HORACE W. BARKER.
Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Office of Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, 11th April, 1881.

JUST RECEIVED.

AGER'S STANDARD TELEGRAPHIC CODE, Edn. 1880, containing 10,000 Words, Rs. 70.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ENDYMION; by Earl Beaconsfield, 1 Vol. Edn., Rs. 3-12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

STYLOGRAPHIC PEN (Waterlow and Sons), gold mounted for pocket, Rs. 14.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the last Will and Testament of BAI MEGHAL widow of MOHAMEDBHOY ALLOOBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja, Mahomedan, deceased.

GOOLAM HOOSSAIN MOORAJ ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the APPLICANT above-named, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the above-named deceased, has applied to the said Court for a GRANT to him of the Probate of the Will of the said deceased, reserving the rights of the other three Executors, viz., DAWOODBHOY TOOJIAN, ALLA RAKHABHOY VULLEE, and GOOLAMALLY GOOLAM HOOSSAIN, to come in and apply for such probate. ALL PERSONS concerned therein are hereby apprised of the same.—Dated this 12th day of April, 1881.

R. M. SAYANI, Applicant's Attorney.

THE EDINA BLEND
OF
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

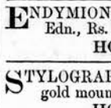
ANOTHER invoice of this Venerable Old Spirit has been received from the proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. Hardie, Edinburgh, whose first consignment secured so rapid a sale.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and in many instances at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention.

Wm. WATSON & Co.
General Agents.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hemorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each
Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO, OZO, OZO,
INVENTED BY
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

OZO,
A Pleasant Sparkling Tonic Drink.

OZO,
A Vitalizing, Restorative Beverage.

OZO,
For all Derangements of the nervous System.

OZO,
A Powerful Blood-generating Agent.

OZO,
Contains a small quantity of Iron in combination with Phosphorus, charged with Carbonic Acid Gas, and forms as delicious a Stimulant as the best Champagne. Cash, Rs. 3 per dozen.

MANUFACTURED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
18 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Chablis...	10 0
	A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
19 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Beaune...	10 8
	A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Macon ...	12 8
	Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
23 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Pommard...	12 8
	This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
30 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Chambertin.	16 8
	This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
19 0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE	...Barsac ...	10 8
	A good light refreshing Wine.			
23 8	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux District.		13 0
	Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
31 8	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ...	17 0
	Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.

Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.

Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.
REGISTERED.

THIS most refreshing and wholesome beverage possesses a sustaining and stimulating power much exceeding that of alcoholic liquors. IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is the most efficient of all temporary resorts in the absence of those essentials to human well-being, REST and SLEEP.

DOZEN, RS. 3. CASE OF TWO DOZENS, RS. 6-8.

INVENTORS,
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gallon. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour...	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour...	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	9	9 0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	8 9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs.	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe „ „	216 0	231 0

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS TWICE A WEEK.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
FOR
RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)					TIMEPIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135 ...	12 in.	Mahogany,	chain and fusee,	plate glass	Rs. 70
„ 240 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto lever escapement gold hairspring.	„ 130
„ 175 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket	„ 65
„ 225 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto Finest Finish	„ 80
„ 325 ...	24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls	„ 195
„ 365 ...	24 in.	ditto	ditto	winding and setting behind	„ 240

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each.

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS,
in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS,
one of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ..... Rs. 85 to Rs. 140
do do on a gong ... 125 225
do and chiming quarters..... 200 400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles 55 185

PALKI TIMEPIECES
(not striking) a number of choice designs..... 40 75

Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row. POONA, 1, East Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

COMMENCING
SATURDAY, 16TH APRIL.
THE CELEBRATED VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE
OF
OPERATIC, VAUDEVILLE, AND DRAMATIC ARTISTS.

Fourteen Ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged ability.

This Company, after closing a very successful season in CALCUTTA will have the honor of appearing here
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
Before proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE have appeared under VICE-ROYAL and Distinguished NAVAL, MILITARY, CLERICAL, and CIVIL OFFICIAL PATRONAGE in all the Principal Cities of AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, AMERICA, WEST INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, MALAY ISLANDS, and SOUTH PACIFIC COLONIES.

The Repertoire of the Company is so extensive as to enable them to give rapid complete changes of SELECT MUSICAL PROGRAMMES.

FARCE, COMEDY, OPERA BOUFFE, VAUDEVILLE SKETCHES, AND ARTISTIC SPECIALITIES.

Well executed instrumental music by our own Orchestra.

For prices of Admission, and detailed particulars, see Programmes and future Advertisements.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

DAVIS & FROST, Directors & Proprietors.
J. W. JAMESON, General Agent.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."
(Rt. Hon'ble Lord Beaconsfield.)

A Large Assortment always kept of Patterns specially adapted to this Country. Can be filled and completed at the shortest Notice. Send for Descriptive Price List.

"Models of Compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH, UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts of the Company, for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1880, and the Director's Report for the same period.

2nd. To declare a Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December last.

3rd. To appoint Directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board, for the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 6th April, 1881.

P.S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 14th instant, both days inclusive.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have much pleasure in stating that during the five days I have stayed in this Hotel, I have been greatly satisfied with its arrangements. It has been quite a comfort to live in it. GEO. MACALISTER, M. A., Rajputana, 1st April, 1881.

FINE Old Campbeltown WHISKEY for sale at Rs. 24 per doz. D. MACFADYEN and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

GERMAN LODGE, 2, Bell Lane, Western Breeze, best situation in Bombay. Lodging at moderate rate; excellent table.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, Calcutta. Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

A MEDIUM-SIZE DOG-CART and set of single harness, almost new, for sale, cheap. Apply "S. M.," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, an American ORGAN by Mason and Hamlin, almost new. 9 Stops and Automatic Swell. Apply to J. NEUBERG.

ACCOMMODATION with BOARD, available for a GENTLEMAN, at Middle Colaba. Apply to "H. H." care of this paper.

THE TOURIST HOTEL, KHANDALLA, pleasantly situated and First-Class accommodation, opposite the Travellers' Bungalow.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

COMFORTABLE Phaeton Dawks to and from Mahableshwar,

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

In Re

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,

WITH PLAN

OF THE

BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE

RAMPART-ROW.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ¼ higher at 100⅞, the 3½ per cent. Indian Loan ¼ higher at 103, but Enfaced Rupee Paper were unchanged, and French Rentes ⅛ lower at 119⅞.

In General Produce, Seeds, and Wheat no movement of any kind is reported.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are called quiet but steady, and Reuter also reports the Liverpool Cotton Market is closing steady at previous prices, sales 10,000 bales. Private messages, however, are dull in tone, and some advise a decline of 1-32 per lb. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were unchanged at 10 13-16 cents, but July shipment was six points lower at 10·84 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports continue liberal, the following being the comparison to date:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Two day's receipts	14,000	10,000	8,000
Three days' do.	24,000	15,000	15,000
Total since 1st Sept.	5,165,000	4,559,000	4,220,000

EXCHANGE.—Although Bar Silver in London comes unaltered at 52d. per oz. and the Calcutta Market has re-opened at lower rates than those current here, a decidedly firm feeling has been apparent to-day, and to buy banks have put up their quotations 1-16d. It is difficult to assign any distinct reason for the advance except that there is very little demand for remittance at the moment, whilst a fair number of bills are going in against previous contracts. The amount of new business doing, however, is limited in the extreme, and irrespective of the conference and what it may bring forth, the position does not look strong. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	Rs. 7 15-16d.	per rupee.	
Do. telegraphic	Rs. 7 29-32d.	,,	
Do. 3 months' sight ..	Rs. 8 1-16d.	,,	
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	Rs. 8⅛	,,	
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	Rs. 8 9-32d.	,,	
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	Rs. 2s. 1½d.	,,	

On Calcutta demand drafts have receded to par and 60 days' sight to ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak with few buyers, and quotations have receded to Rs. 101¼ for Fours and Rs. 109 13-16 for Fours-and-a-half. The adverse influence at the moment is the tendency to dearer money, which necessarily tends to restrict speculative buying.

SHARES.—The marke tis quiet, with only a small amount of business passing. Banks are unaltered. In Land Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba Co., which now stand at Rs. 885. Amongst Press Companies we have to notice an advance of Rs. 50 in Apollo and a decline of Rs. 25 in Fort Press. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are dull, and in most cases Rs. 5 lower. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 higher at Rs. 2,400, Treacher and Co., Limited, Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 805.

COTTON has again been dull in the extreme. Large arrivals of Dhollera and Bhowmugger have made sellers more eager to do business in these descriptions for early delivery, and we call rates Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower in consequence. Other grades, however, show no change, and all round prices are still about Rs. 8 over home figures. Quotations are:—

Good Omra, April delivery	Rs.	195	per candy.
F. G. F. ,, ,, ...	,,	182	,,
G. F. ,, ,, ...	,,	172	,,
Good Broach ,, ,, ...	,,	218	,,
Good Dholleras ,, ,, ...	,,	197	,,
F. G. F. do. ,, ,, ...	,,	188	,,
G. F. ,, ,, ...	,,	179	,,

SEEDS and WHEAT are firm at unaltered prices.

FREIGHTS are steady but no higher. Rates in fact may be called the same as yesterday all round, and there is still a demand for tonnage for May loading.

PIECE GOODS are dull at previous values. The off-take in the bazaar is as limited as ever, and the season seems likely to come to a close without symptom of improvement.

COALS are unchanged in every respect. Dull on the spot owing to heavy stocks, but no sellers to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p.ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.	&	&	&		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chartd Bank I. & C. ..	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chartd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	25¼	all	10½ do.	559
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	850
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	1,000	5	114
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	1,700	22½ p.s.	565
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	100	100 p.s.	2,500
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	730
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	810
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	840
D. Spining	3,000	1,000	all	nil	790
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.	605
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	280
Golam Hafia S. Co.	1,500	500	500	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,085
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,085
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	945
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,700
Manockjee Petit'....	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,510
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	230
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,175
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,105
Oriental	1,000	625	625	25	815
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	355
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,070
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,060
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	965
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	615
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	925
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	825

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-15-0	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1 Rs.	do	1,000
Do. New 4½ Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,075.
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,375
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	530
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co....	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	58
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	912½
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	100	300
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	1000	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,725
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	45 p. s.	455
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	465
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	337½
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	142½
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	75	1,460
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	485
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	530

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	660
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	155 to 138
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,400
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co. Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	325
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,000
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld....	20,000 A	21	1	..	3½
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	..
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	75	805
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	132
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.....	2,000	25	15	..	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Morayshire, 1,428 tons, Captain W. Cooper, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Puttialla, 494 tons, Captain H. M. Touzell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. A. McIver, Mr. T. J. Smyth, Mr. Mahomed Baker, and 74 deck.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	I. G. S. Dalhousie.	Powell	Cannanore, April 9.
	Siam (s)	Johnson	Suez, April 1,

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Citadel.....	Magee	Dunkirk.
	Puttialla (s) ...	Tauzel	P. Gulf.
	H. M. S. Malabar.	Grant	England.

The ship Morayshire, Cooper, to Dunkirk, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Khiva, to China.
Steamer Cocconada, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship County of Angieses, to United Kingdom.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

March 19 Seewo, ss, Bundall, from Newcastle.
19 Bisson, F. C. ss, Batie, from Redsea.
21 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Maccalla.
22 Laciocheterie, F. C., ss, from Muscut.
23 Sea Gull, H. M. ss, Byles, from Maccala.
26 Flamsteed, ss, Robertson, from Kenarth.
27 Assiria, ss, Rocco, from Singapore.
29 Nouvelle Britagne, ss, Henry, from Portsaid.
29 Khedive, ss, Stewart, from London.
30 Whickham, ss, Scott, from Bombay.
30 Mercedes, ss, Peace, from Calcutta.
30 Hallamshire, ss, Sanderson, from Kurrachee.
30 Helen Newton, ss, Kerruish, from Rangoon.
30 Teheran, ss, Loggin, from Bombay.
31 Hakon Adelsteen, ss, Bergh, from Akyab.
April 1 Lady Frances, ss, Higgon, from Moulmein.
1 City of Edinburgh, ss, Anderson, from Calcutta.
1 Anadyr, ss, Hernandez, from Marseilles.
1 St. Gothard, ss, Weterberg, from Rangoon.
1 Decima, ss, Luttgans, from Rangoon.
2 Rugby, ss, Kitton, from Akyab.
2 Goa, ss. Hay, from London.
2 Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
3 Yangtse, ss, Rapatel, from Shanghai.
3 Annie, ss, Gilmour, from Akyab.
3 Adirondack, ss, Watson, from Bombay.
4 Svend, ss, Hensen, from Bombay.
4 Shamrock, F. T. ss, Veriot, from Saigon.
4 Lombard, ss, Stephenson, from Akyab.
4 Tonguin, F. T. ss, from Toulon.
4 Ashbrooke, ss, Simpson, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

March 29 Rhedive, ss, Stewart, to Bombay.
30 Whickham, ss, Scott, to Marseilles.
30 Helen Newton, ss, Kerruish, to Portsaid F. O.
30 Teheran, ss, Loggin, Venice.
April 1 Nouvelle Britagne, ss, Henry, to Galle.
1 Hakon Adelsteen, ss, Bergh, to Malta, F. O.
1 Lady Frances, ss, Higgon, to Bremen.
1 City of Edinburgh, ss, Anderson, to London.
1 Anadyr, ss, Hernandez, to Shanghai.
1 St. Gothard, ss, Weterberg, to Malta.
2 Flamsteed, ss, Robertson, to Bombay.
2 Decima, ss, Luttgans, to Malta, F. O.
2 Rugby, ss, Kirton, to Bremen.
3 Seewo, ss, Bundall, to China.
3 Goa, ss, Hay, to Kurrachee.
3 Yangtse, ss, Rapatel, to Marseilles.
3 Annie, ss, Gilmor, to Malta, F. O.
3 Adirondack, ss, Watson, to London.
4 Svend, ss, Hensen, to Havre.
4 Shamrock, ss, Veriot, to Toulon.
4 Lombard, ss, Stephenson, to Hamberg.
5 Tonguin, F. T. ss, to Saigon.
5 Ashbrooke, ss, Simpson, to Antwerp.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Bisson, F. C. ss, Batie, from Redsea.
Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Maccalla.
Laciocheterie, F. C. ss. from Muscat.
Sea Gull, H. M. ss, Byles, from Maccala.
Assiria, ss, Rocco, from Singapore.
Mercedes, ss, Peace, from Calcutta.
Hallamshire, ss, Sanderson, from Kurrachee.
Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Martin Scott—200 bales cotton, Talockchund and Shapoorjee; 146 bales cotton, A. C. Dady and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Wamanrow Govindrow; 152 bales hemp, Owen and Okell; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Khersetjee (s)—103 bales myrabolams, Sewjee Ramjee.

Clan Stuart (s)—55 bales cotton, Tooiseedass Damodhur; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 72 bales cotton and 58 bales wool, Kika Khoosal; 30 bales wool, Jetha Itunchore; 600 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co.; 48 bales cotton, Aga Mahomed Kermaney.

Hutton (s)—175 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Winton (s)—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 16 bales wool, Gangjee Veljee; 50 bales hemp, Khuttow Muthura; 75 bales hemp, Lalljee Naraine; 150 cwts, myrabolams, Ruttonjee Manuckjee; 28 bales wool, Narayenjee Mooljee; 31 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 225 cwts myrabolams, Kessowjee Ramjee.

Speke Hall (s)—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Bazonjee Nanabhoy; 3,800 cwts wheat, Datardina Mowjee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Thakersee Dewraj; 30 tons bones, A. McKenzie; 15 tons bones, Nuzerally Peerbhoy; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1481 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jewraz.

James Harkness—100 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

J B Brown—400 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Brindisi (s)—15 bundles E. Teeth, Surriff Durvesh; 15 cases woolen chudders, David Sassoon and Co; 1 case shawls, C H B Forbes and Co.

Argosey (s)—17 bundles silk, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 3641 cwts coir yarn, Currimsee Khetsee and Co; 15 bundles E teeth, Punonjee Khoosal; 50 packages tea, Hasunbhoy Datoo; 84 cwts mother-o-pearl shells, Nensee Gangjee; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 250 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Tagus (s)—125 packages tea, Cassom Soomar; 3,300 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 23 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 5 bales woolen carpets and 3 bales hides, Hajee Sajun Lalljee.

Prior (s)—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 125 cwts ginger, 162 cwts groundnuts and 256 cwts sowa seed, Ally Mahomed Hassam: 146 cwts wheat, 23 cwts tamarind, and 33 cwts chillies, Ruttonsey Kessowjee; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 130 cwts horns, Abdoola Tar Mahamed.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Airy (s)—12,000 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Hope—500 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR FRANCE.

Albula (s)—769½ cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Paxo (s)—15 cwts horns and 300 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.; 553½ cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co.; 1,650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

Kate (s)—700 cwts rapeseed, Remington and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

W G Davis—800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Cochnan (s)—400 bales cotton, 2,999½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lord Jeffrey (s)—1,266½ cwts groundnuts and 3,999 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Bellini (s)—100 bales cotton, F. Sunquet and Co.

Behera (s)—100 bales cotton and 108 cwt. groundnuts, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Thessaly (s)—5,250 cwts. wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

County of Anglesea—20,401 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Brindisi—(s) 15 slabs tin, 50 boxes preserves, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda (s)—254 bales cotton, Tokceram Gangasager.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·787
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·5
Dew Point	72·8
Relative humidity of Air	728
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8.)	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)..	88·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·1
General Direction of Wind	N. NNW. N. NNW NW. WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours'	212.

From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 9.

Moore, Lieut.-Col., S. C., on leave, from Asirghur.
McArthur, Capt., R.E., on leave, from Bunoo.

APRIL 10.

Barkley, Lieut.-Col., Political Agent, on leave, from Sutna.

APRIL 11.

Carson, Surg., on leave, from Afghanistan.
Sargent, Surg., on duty, from Bhooj.
Davis, 2nd Lieut., 2-15th Regt., on leave, from Purandhur.
Fawnes, Capt., 13th Light Infantry, on duty, from Madras.
Curtis, Lieut., 33rd Light Infantry, on duty, from Tounghoo.
Rahilly, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Secundrabad.

APRIL 12.

Robbins, Surg., on duty, from Mean Meer.
Channer, Lieut.-Col., 29th Punjaub Infantry, on leave, from Agra.
Bunbury, Major, Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Poona.
Wace, Lieut., R.A., on leave, from Edwardesbad.
Casey, Lieut., R.H.A., on leave, from Nani Tal.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 12.

Bradshaw, Surg. Major, on duty, to Deolalee.
Paynder, Lieut., 5th Madras N. I., from leave, to Nagpore.
Kemball, 2nd Lieut., 15th Regt., to join, to Poona.
Bellis, Capt., 13th Light Infantry, from leave, to Deolalee.
Nicolas, Capt., R.A., to join, to Poona.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, April 12, 1881.

1. The Commandant having rejoined from leave, resumes command of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, from this date.

By order, W. M. TENNENT, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, April 4.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer of S. C. probationers:—

20th N. I.—Lieut. S. C. Bellingham, 57th Foot, supernumerary on the establishment of the 12th N. I., to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Lieut. C. G. R. Thackwell, 51st Foot, supernumerary on the establishment of the 11th N. I., to be offg. Wing Officer, on probation.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified against their names, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay.

5th Foot.—Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) T. S. Bigge, 1st Battn; Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) T. Rowland, 2nd Battn.

Surg. Major J. E. Fannin is nominated for duty at Naini Tal, during the ensuing hot season, instead of Surg. J. F. Williamson, M. B.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

OF

BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminum cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles.

Pamphlets may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

RODICK—JONES—On March 22nd, at Waterloo, near Liverpool, by Rev. R. A. Squires, cousin of the bride, assisted by Rev. C. F. Porter and Rev. T. K. Dickson, R. P. B. Rodick, Captain, Royal Fusiliers, to Annie Gertrude, second daughter of the late R. T. Jones, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SPARROW—April 6th, at Mean Meer, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon J. Sparrow, A.M.D., of a son.

DEATH.

CORRIGAN—April 5th, at Amritsar, Ellen Augusta, the wife of T. P. Corrigan, aged 23 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1881.

ON the 30th March, when we were informed by Reuter of the successful attack by the Boers on Potchefstroom, we remarked on the extraordinary nature of the announcement, considering that an armistice had been in force between the British and the Boers for more than three weeks, which armistice had only a few days before culminated in the acceptance by the latter of terms of peace. We pointed out that there was a strong suspicion of treachery on the part of the Boers, the only possible explanation being that they had infringed the terms of the armistice and neglected to extend it on their side beyond their force gathered at Lang's Neck, which force, by reason of the strict observance of the cessation of hostilities by the British General, was enabled to allow large numbers to leave the camp, ostensibly with the object of visiting their homes, but really, probably, to assist in subduing the beleaguered garrisons. If it should turn out to be the case that the Boers had acted treacherously in the matter, we surmised that the effect would be to cancel the peaceful decision which had been arrived at, and force England to re-open the war to avenge the audacious insult offered to her arms by the exultant Boers, who had paraded themselves strong enough to defy the British power on the strength of the successes they were allowed by grievous mistakes on our side to obtain. We have anxiously waited since to hear what effect the news of a fresh attack upon and capitulation of a British garrison, while a general armistice was supposed be in force for the facilitation of peace negociations, would have in England. Reuter to-day confirms fully our suspicion as to the treacherous conduct of the Boers in the affair; but merely states, as to the consequences, that "the surrender of Potchefstroom has been rescinded." This means, we suppose, that the gross insult to the British power contained in the cool disregard of the armistice entered into with General Wood is to be allowed to be condoned by the Boers merely saying in effect—"We are satisfied with showing our power to take the place, and don't mind allowing you to re-occupy it." Judging from the sharp criticism with which the terms of peace were received even before this crowning disaster and gross breach of engagements had become known, such a mode of settling the matter will not meet with much approval. The feeling, which had a very wide influence from the first announcement that peace proposals were being made to the Boers, that British honour required they should be first taught their successes were due to accident and not to inability of the British power to cope with them, will be greatly strengthened; and the Potchefstroom affair would afford clearly sufficient grounds for repudiation of the peace terms, which were signed on the very day the capitulation took place. It may be possible to carry a policy of conciliation and generosity too far. It is, of course, absurd of the Boers to fancy that if the war had been continued to the bitter end, they would have had the slightest chance against the British; but it is equally the fact, as we find from the telegrams published in the London papers to hand yesterday, that they do harbour this idea; and such a result of the war will not conduce to future quiet, and to the maintenance of the interests of England and English colonists in South Africa.

AT last the country enjoys an excellent harvest, and the natural effect is seen upon the returns of exports. For years the grain crops have not been so heavy as they are this season in the districts which were most affected by the famine. In parts of Kulladghee, where grain sold during the famine at five pounds for the rupee, it was recently quoted at sixty to eighty pounds, and in some few villages even higher. This is very good for the labourers, but it is almost as bad for the farmer as a pretty complete failure of crops. We remember asking a large tenant farmer in England, some years ago, how his hops were. The reply was "hops! never saw such a crop before. I wish a blight would kill half the hops in the country." Of course, his meaning was, that the unusual supply of a perishable commodity had reduced the value to a degree that destroyed all the profit. The ryot is, in some districts, much in the same position this year. He has, however, some advantages over an English farmer secured to him by the customs of this country. His hard labour is almost entirely paid in grain. He seizes the opportunity for refilling his grain pits, and thus makes timely provision against another season of suffering, such as he has good cause to dread from his recent experience. Even some portion of his debts to the soukar is probably under contract to be discharged in grain at a fixed number of pounds for the rupee—a rate, it is needless to remark, which is generally much in favour of the soukar—so to this extent he benefits by grain being unusually cheap, at the expense of the soukar. The great fall in the price of grain in these districts which has just taken place is, however, due to the temporary supply exceeding the demand, in consequence of the need of cash to pay the Government assessment, and to satisfy the cash demands of the soukars, which include all the old and heavier debts. This demand for silver causes a glut of grain in the market, which will, however, probably prove to be very temporary; but those ryots who are obliged to realise at once will suffer considerably. Thus, unfortunately, the poorer ryots will have to bear all the loss consequent upon cheap produce, while the wealthier men, who can afford to hang on, will get ultimately good prices for their grain. It is certainly unfortunate that both during famine and in seasons of exceptional plenty the poorer ryots should suffer; and if the whole of India were to enjoy good crops and bad crops in the same year, no remedy would be practicable: but, as a matter of fact, good and bad harvests are extremely local, and the means which the highest authorities now consider best adapted to obviate the worst effects of famine, viz., improved communications, are also most efficient in securing the ryot a fair pecuniary profit in years of unusual abundance. The loss caused to the ryot by want of communications in years of unusual plenty is not, moreover, the greatest evil to the country. Wages, or at least such as are paid in cash, remain fixed. Consequently the hired labourer is unusually well off. The inevitable result takes place. The invariable consequence of great abundance of food is a very rapid increase of the population. But little attention has been directed to this side of the question, and it is an important one. Free communications are required as much to check unusually low prices as to guard against unusual scarcity. Moreover, so long as the ryot has no means of getting exportable produce to the sea-coast he will grow grain, even if it be not wanted, and serves only to spoil his market. If he grows exportable produce, the increase of population is checked, the ryot receives silver in exchange for his produce, the exports are increased, and India is made more capable of paying her gold and foreign liabilties. This is the inevitable effect of railways. The effect of canals is different. Irrigation brings a great increase to the food-producing power of a district. This invariably brings a great increase of population. The people become denser, not wealthier; often the contrary. If the canals are fed from sources independent of the local rainfall, the protection of the people immediately dependent upon the canal is, of course, complete. At first they may even be able to export produce to neighbouring districts, but this will soon cease. The people increase as rapidly as the food. In any case the irrigation works benefit only a limited area, whilst railways benefit whole districts. The one is only of value in seasons of drought, the other always, and especially in seasons either of unusual scarcity or of abnormal abundance. Railways, moreover, can be constructed wherever the foot of man can tread, whilst canals can only be made with profit in regions where nature has provided peculiar facilities. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that the pecuniary results of a railway or canal are a direct measure, and the most reliable indication obtainable, of the advantage the country reaps from the work. The pecuniary results of railways and canals can hardly be compared. Except in exceptional instances, canals hardly pay their working expenses. Railways, if strategical lines are omitted, have proved a most profitable commercial investment. We regret, therefore, to see from the recent financial statement, that the Government of India have still a lingering superstitious preference for canals. They still feel the influence of the clique of engineer officers who are suffering from "water on the brain." No new railways are to be constructed unless there be a reasonable expectation of a net return of 4 per cent. upon the capital invested, including all arrears of simple interest incurred up to that date, and also the capitalised value of the Land Revenue and of leave allowances and pensions. Irrigation works, on the other hand, may be carried out if they can fairly be estimated to prove remunerative in *ten years* from the date of their completion on similar terms. This preference for canals over railways is, we think, to be regretted. In the first place, all estimates for canals do show a profit, as far as we are aware. The profits are never realised, and the history of the Irrigation Department has been one continuous struggle to obtain the right to enforce compulsory rates, so that they may make their receipts correspond with these estimates with the assistance of the tax-gatherer. We have no fault to find with the proposition that no works should be constructed except upon commercial principles. The acceptance of this principle is imposed upon the Indian Government by the authority of a very strong committee of the House of Commons. We do, however, emphatically protest against different interpretations being given to the expression "commercial principles" as applied to railways and canals. Moreover, we think that the interpretation put on those principles by the Marquis of Hartington is unnecessarily stringent. Many of the greatest railway enterprises of the age would not have fulfilled those principles. The London and Great Western Railway Company would not have done so, for instance. Indeed, it is doubtful if any single English railway would have fulfilled those conditions if the actual cost of construction had been increased by the extra cost of Governmental supervision and pensions. If the expression "commercial principles" were understood by the London Money Market in this way, it is quite certain that railway construction would be at a standstill in England now. It is notorious that the capital of lines now under construction in England is provided either by country gentlemen, who are well content to sink a few hundreds to open out their properties without looking for any immediate return, or by great railway companies, who find that it pays them well to construct branches that can hardly pay two per cent. with capital borrowed at 3½ on account of the extra traffic brought to the main line. In India the State is sole landlord. It is interested in the great main lines; more than that, it is directly and enormously interested in the state of the export trade, and, whilst thus situated, for it to persistently ignore all the indirect advantages of a line, and to refuse to construct any line that cannot pay 4 per cent. when the money can be borrowed at 3

TELEGRAMS.

REPORTED FLIGHT OF AYOUB KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 12.

It is rumoured that Ayoub Khan has fled to Meshed, and that Herat is now in possession of Mahomed Hasan.

ATTITUDE OF THE WAZIRIS.

The Waziris have been holding a very large jirgar. The result is at present not known. Though they have tried to get help from all the tribes round, it is doubtful if they have gained allies.

ABDUL RAHMAN'S ADVICE.

They went so far as to apply to the Ameer of Kabul. Abdul Rahman's answer was that both for his own good and that of the Mahomedan religion he had allied himself with the English. They, he added, would be wise to do the same.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

Orders have been issued to the troops collected for the expedition against the Waziris to cross the frontier.

AYOUB KHAN.

A story current at Kandahar says that the Char Aimaks have joined in arms against Ayoub Khan and that Yalantash Khan has retaken Khushk and killed Sirdar Mahammad Hasan and a large number of his troops.

THE EVACUATION OF KANDAHAR.

The British troops will commence the evacuation of Kandahar on the 13th April, and the final evacuation is expected to take place on the 22nd. Chaman, Killa Abdulla, Gulistan Karez, and Khushdil-ka-Killa will continue for the present to be occupied by detachments for the protection of the Pishin Valley.

The Ameer's troops will arrange to take over the city upon the departure of the British troops in such manner as may be considered expedient by the General Commanding.

The resident will hand over the civil administration to Sirdar Shamsud-din the Ameer's Deputy Governor, when the evacuation has commenced.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE TUNISIAN QUESTION.

PARIS, APRIL 11.

The French Chamber of Deputies have passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry respecting their policy in regard to Tunis.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The bulletin issued last midnight states that the Earl of Beaconsfield has somewhat regained his strength.

This morning's bulletin concerning the health of the Earl of Beaconsfield states that the improvement in his Lordship's condition is maintained.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Ross (Conservative) has been elected member for St. Ives in the room of Sir Charles Reed, the deceased Liberal Member.

MR. DILLON ON THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Mr. Dillon made a speech strongly denouncing the Irish Land Bill.

THE SURRENDER OF POTCHEFSTROM RESCINDED.

The surrender of Potchefstrom has been rescinded, the Boers admitting that they treacherously delayed communicating the news of the armistice.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, which arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan		103
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		84½
4½ do.	do.	91¼
5 do.	Consols for account	100⅜
6 do.	French Rente, 1871	110¾
Bar Silver		52

Arrivals.—John Mary, Church Mary, Tatham, and Sicily.

Departure.—Cyenus.

At the Macolmson court-martial yesterday the cross-examination of General Burrows was continued. Witness stated that he considered Colonel Macolmson indirectly suggested that the wounded should be abandoned by urging him (General Burrows) to go on and abandon the guns. On the part of the defence a number of questions were put with the intention of showing that the carriages and limbers alone of the guns might have been used for the transport of the wounded with more advantage than if the guns had been retained, inasmuch as the exhausted horses would have had a lighter load to drag. The witness was also questioned at some length in regard to the advice which Colonel Malcolmson is said to have given him respecting the mutiny of the Wali's troops and the position taken up at Khusk-i-Nakhud. The witness admitted that before the mutiny took place, the Political Agent and the Wali had informed him that one of the regiments was "shaky." With reference to the charge against Colonel Malcolmson of having outmarched the guns, General Burrows admitted that he had ridden an hour or more by the side of Colonel Malcolmson at the time touch of the guns was being lost. He did not endeavour to ascertain if touch was being kept, as no one but Colonel Malcolmson was responsible. The 3rd Cavalry with General Nuttall were marching behind the Sind Horse, and the witness, on being asked if it was the duty of those in the rear to send on and let those in front know if touch was being kept, replied that it was usual to send on from the rear to the front.

THEIR Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief arrived about 11 o'clock last night at the Apollo Bunder, where they embarked on board the May Frere on their way to Mahableshwur by the sea route. Captain Claremont, Aide-de-Camp, and Dr. Waters, Surgeon, accompanied Sir James Fergusson; and Major Rivett Carnac and Lieutenant-Colonel Colville went with General Hardinge. Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Private Secretary, leaves by the G. I. P. Railway for Poona to-day on his way to Mahableshwur, whither he will be followed by Colonel H. Stracey, Military Secretary, who has gone for a few days to Matheran. Salutes of seventeen and fifteen guns, respectively, will be fired at sunrise to-day on account of the departure of their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

A PRIVATE consultation took place at the Secretariat at 3-30 p.m. yesterday between Sir James Fergusson and the representatives of Fire Insurance Companies in Bombay with reference to a communication addressed to His Excellency a few days ago on the subject of the rates levied by the Municipality from these companies. Mr. E. Comber, of Messrs. Lyon and Co., Mr. C. Poole, of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., and Mr. J. Fleming, C.S.I., of Messrs J. Fleming and Co., were present, as well as Dr. Weir, Acting Municipal Commissioner. His Excellency promised to take the representations made into consideration.

WE learn that Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant is expected to arrive in Bombay about the middle of next week to take up his appointment of Municipal Commissioner. Mr. J. Pollen, who proceeded to Mahableshwur with the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, returned to Bombay yesterday and proceeds to Kurrachee on Friday to take up his appointment as Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

A TELEGRAM from Bagdad, dated 4th April, reports that quarantine returns regarding the plague show an average of about thirty cases daily. At Nejef no deaths have occurred for ten days. At Kufa there is no disease; and near Gaara it is on the decrease.

A PROPOSAL to form a squadron of Mounted Infantry, attached to the Simla Volunteers, has been revived, and it is stated there is every hope that the scheme may be authorized.

THE Lahore paper learns that a caravan of over four hundred camels, with valuable silks and other property, to the amount of four lacs of rupees, reached Peshawar from Afghanistan on the 7th instant, without having been in any way molested. So far the Pass arrangements may be said to be working well.

A GUARD of honour, consisting 50 rank and file, with band and regimental colours, under the command of a native officer of the 25th Regiment N. I. I., will parade at the Byculla railway station to-day at 2-30 P.M. to receive the Nawab Shumsul-Oomrah, Ameer-i-Kabir Bahadur, Co-regent of Hyderabad. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery on the arrival of the Nawab.

It is reported from Tank that 100 sabres of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry and 400 rifles of the 2nd and 3rd Sikh Infantry arrived there on the 4th instant from Debra Ghazi Khan, and will hold the outposts of the border while the Waziri Expedition lasts. On the same day General Kennedy rode from Bannu to Peyzu, rested there a couple of hours, and then drove to Tank, reaching that place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Major J. Davidson, A.Q. M.G., and Lieutenant Manners Smith, D.A.Q.M.G., were at Tank, and also Major Macaulay, the Deputy Commissioner. There has been a good deal of rain in the hills, and a fine crop of grass is expected. The weather is getting perceptibly warmer, the sun in the daytime being very prowerful, but the nights are deliciously cool.

A TELEGRAM has been received in India from Captain Gill, R.E., dated London, April 5th. It is to be presumed, therefore, that this enterprising traveller is back in England again, having perhaps been recalled by the Home Government, in deference to the wish of the Czar that English officers should keep away from the Merv oasis.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Spankie, Puisne Judge of the High Court, N.W.P., has tendered his resignation, both of his appointment in the Court and of the Bengal Civil Service, of which he has so long been a distinguished member.

THE *Pioneer* offers its advice to Karwar on the railway question, remarking that "although there is little prospect of local zeal being able to influence the Government of India, and still less the Secretary of State, in such a matter there is no reason why, in the fulness of time, Karwar should not have a railway of its own. In the meantime it should lay to heart Lord Beaconsfield's advice to all communities with a future before them and—'wait.'"

A HINT to the G. I. P. Railway authorities comes from the Punjab. The S. P. and D. Railway, the Lahore paper informs us, are providing for the comfort of their employés and passengers by furnishing supplies of the first-rate ice of the Punjab Ice Company, at various stations along the line. Fifteen tanks to contain iced water have been placed at different stations, and the boon will, no doubt, be greatly appreciated during the coming hot weather.

THE *Pioneer* thinks it is a misfortune for India that Colonel Chesney has not been appointed to the office which has been conferred on Colonel Wilson. Colonel Chesney is a very clever man, and his son is an assistant editor of the *Pioneer*. The Allahabad journal says:—"Comparisons are always odious, and we are unwilling to give Colonel Wilson, the new Military Member of Council, a grudging welcome to his appointment. It is, however, difficult not to feel regret at the supersession of a claimant for the post with so many and such exceptional qualifications as Colonel Chesney. No man has studied the Indian Military system more profoundly, or written about it with the same masterly force and lucidity. Colonel Chesney's work on *Indian Polity* is by many degrees the best that has ever been written on the various administrative questions which the English rule in India involves. It is now to a great extent obsolete, because a large number of the reforms which it recommended, and the details of which it sketched out, have already been carried into execution; but none the less does the work stand *facile princeps*, if, indeed, not actually alone and unrivalled, among Indian political treatises. Colonel Chesney has probably done more than any one of his day to induce the English nation to think reasonably about India's military position, and to resolve to trust the protection of the vastest aggregate of wealth that the world has ever seen to something better than obsolete arrangements, corrupt bureaux, and the hap-hazard fortunes of an annual Parliamentary vote. It would indeed have been a fortunate event for the Government, if among its members there had been numbered—for a period longer than the month or so he ore Colonel Wilson's arrival—one so eminently qualified as Colonel Chesney to guide it aright in the measures of military reorganization, with which its attention is likely to be for the next few years, to so large an extent, occupied."

MILITARY men will be interested in the statement, on the authority of *Vanity Fair*, that "the relations between the War Office and the Horse Guards are not for the moment as cordial as might be desired."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks "the reflection of colonial feeling as to the terms of peace with the Boers is exaggerated. No Natal colonist, whatever he may say at the moment, has really the smallest intention of 'leaving for some other country where national honour has not been abased.' At the same time the fact must not be lost sight of that the conclusion of peace leaves things in a position of the greatest delicacy as regards the relations subsisting between the three classes of the population of Natal and the Transvaal. Dutch and English cannot occupy towards each other the position they occupied before the war broke out, and unless some steps are taken for the removal of the feeling engendered by the recent conflict, serious political friction must be anticipated. Nothing could be worse for South Africa than a state of things under which Dutch, English, and natives would all suspect each other, and all alike suspect the Imperial Government."

THINGS are by no means quiet yet in Ireland. It is reported from Cork that a serious riot occurred in Midleton on Tuesday, an attempt being made to retake from the custody of the bailiffs and a body of armed policemen thirty head of cattle seized for non-payment of rent. The animals were the property of Mr. Denis M'Carthy, chairman of the Midleton branch of the Land League. They were seized on Tuesday afternoon, and were being conveyed through Midleton to Cork, when a large crowd of townspeople attacked the bailiffs and drove the cattle back in the direction of the farm. The bailiffs were obliged to give up possession of the animals, and had to be escorted to the police-barracks surrounded by the policemen. All the outlets of the town were guarded during the day and up to a late hour at night by a number of people; and the bailiffs could not leave until Wednesday morning, when they were obliged to walk to Cork. Mr. M'Carthy was in Cork when his cattle were seized, and on being informed by telegram of the seizure, he immediately, on the advice of some members of the Cork Land League, paid the rent and costs to the sheriffs. When, in the evening, it was known that the rent had been paid, a mob attacked Mr. M'Carthy's house, which is next door to the police-barracks, and completely wrecked it.

AN ordinary cardboard handkerchief box was received on March 23rd at the Post Office at the House of Commons, addressed to the Home Secretary and bearing the Manchester postmark. The box was given to Mr. Denning, who opened it in the presence of Mr. Williamson, and found it to contain a very old and rusty pistol, "charged with something two inches long." Fastened round the pistol was a piece of paper, inscribed: "The first instalment of the Arms Act. From an admirer of your policy."

THE St. *James's Gazette* remarks:—People are naturally inquiring what is the meaning of the word "suzerainty," and what position the Queen is to occupy as "suzerain" of the Transvaal. In Latham's edition of Johnson's Dictionary "suzerain" is given as meaning "supreme or highest lord, sovereign," on the authority of an expression in Hallam's "Middle Ages," while suzerainty is defined as the "jurisdiction of a suzerain," on the authority of Milman's "Latin Christianity." But that suzerainty is not the equivalent of sovereignty, as here stated, we have the authority of Mr. Gladstone. The words are not to be found in any earlier edition of Johnson than Latham's—not even in Todd's edition, which was published in 1827. Cotgrave, in his French-English Dictionary, published in 1650—a very well-known authority on ancient French—gives "suzerain" as "sovereign (yet subaltern), superior (but not supreme), high in jurisdiction (though inferior to the highest;" and "suzeraineté" as "sovereign (but subaltern) jurisdiction, superior (but not supreme) power, high or chief authority, subject or inferior to the majesty of kings." Littré, in his Dictionnaire (where he quotes Cotgrave as to the spelling of the word), defines "suzerain" or "suzeraine" as "terme de féodalité. Qui possède un fief dont d'autres fiefs relévent." It is clear, then, that the word "suzerain" was simply the French for what was called in this country in feudal times the "mesne lord," that is, one who held of a superior and had vassals or tenants holding of him. Neither Ducange nor Spelman, it may be observed, have any notice of the term in their "Glossaries."

LONDON boasts already of some big railways; but it seems there is not one big enough. A contemporary paper writes:—"There is at last every probability that we shall be relieved from two principal sources of trouble and loss of time incidental to railway travelling. The delay that almost always takes place in getting into a London terminus when the train has arrived at it has rendered the Thames railway bridges too dismally familiar to all of us. And the distance of most of the great terminal stations from any part of town that anybody ever wants to go to, adds equally dismally to the time of the journey and the traffic of the streets. From these troubles we are to be delivered by a great central railway station in Northumberland-avenue, Charing-cross, which is to provide accommodation for no less than three great main lines: the North-Western and Great Western, which are to come from Willesden down by Battersea Bridge and under the whole length of the Thames Embankment from Chelsea to Charing-cross; and the South-Western, which is to cross the river above Vauxhall-bridge, and thus to join the Embankment line. The comfort and convenience of such a station, which will enable the traveller to go direct from Charing-cross to Scotland, to Cornwall, or to Hampshire, will be enormous, and Mr. Charles Waring, who is the promoter of the enterprise, will have no lack of support from the public voice."

THE *Daily News* mentions a rumour concerning an engagement entered into by the late Government for the recognition of French supremacy in Tunis. Official correspondence, it says, is in existence in which Lord Salisbury disclaims the interpretation put upon his words by the French Minister, who possibly, like Earl Grey, was innocent enough to interpret the word of the late Foreign Secretary in their natural sense. The *Pall Mall Gazette* asks:—"Is it not time that a question were asked in the House to clear up the mystery attached to this transaction? Have there been any communications between the Governments of France and England touching the asendency claimed by France in Tunis after the occupation of Cyprus and before the sale of the Enfida estate, and if so, what is their nature? The whole story may, of course, be a myth; but at present it seems as if Lord Salisbury had either hoodwinked France or betrayed Tunis. As neither alternative is an agreeable one, it is to be hoped that Sir Charles Dilke will be able to extricate the reputation of Lord Granville's predecessor from so painful a dilemma."

PARLIAMENTARY papers relative to the war in the Transvaal were issued just before the mail left, from which it appears that the conditions of peace given to the Boers are precisely the same as they demanded three months before. There were delays and misconceptions on the part of the Home Government; Kruger and President Brand were not sufficiently explicit; Sir George Colley and Sir Hercules Robinson were not entirely in possession of the views of Lord Kimberley. In a word there were blunders and misunderstandings, while the documents now issued conclusively establish the fact that, so far as our concessions to the Boers are concerned, peace might have been concluded just as well in January as in March. All that has now resulted from the delay is the expenditure of much blood and money, the deaths of many brave and accomplished officers, and the infliction of three defeats. The Boers were willing to come to an understanding with us on certain conditions during the first week of January. Why those conditions should not have been granted before the first repulse at Laing's Nek, instead of after the disaster at Majuba Hill, has yet to be explained. A second important piece of information which these papers give us is contained in the despatches which relate the circumstances of General Colley's advance on February 27th on the Majuba Hill. Hitherto the impression has existed that in doing this Sir Colley was violating the spirit, if not the letter, of the order which he had received from the Government. It is now clear that he was doing nothing of the kind. He was waiting for a reply to a communication made by him to Kruger; the time mentioned in that communication was up, and it was longer than Sir Evelyn Wood pronounced necessary. Sir Evelyn said that twenty-four hours would be abundant to give Kruger an opportunity of answering. Sir G. Colley waited forty-eight hours. Then he made his forward movement, which was destined to have such disastrous results.

THE *Journal des Debats*, in an article refuting the assertions of various foreign journals attributing warlike designs to the French Government in connection with the new loan of 100,000,000 fr., says:—"The employment of the sum borrowed has already been almost entirely settled. Public works will absorb 612,000,000 fr. of the amount, and the remainder will be applied in payment of various expenses already incurred or voted by the Chambers. All these arrangements are set forth in the report, dated the 1st of June, 1880, addressed by the Minister of Finance to the President of the Republic upon the state of the liquidation account."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"The nonsense which has been talked about the degeneration in physique of recruits caused by short service may be considered as disposed of by the report of the Inspector-General on recruiting. It is to be observed, in the first place, that whereas long service before its abolition had failed to supply the 11,000 men required annually for the army, short service gives all that are wanted, namely, from 25,000 to 26,000 annually, and offers a great many more than are taken. The physical average of the recruits is regularly and steadily improving year by year. In 1871 the proportion of soldiers in the army under twenty years of age was 190 per 1,000. In 1880 it was only 100 per 1,000, or little more than half what it was before short service was introduced. The proportion of narrow-chested men—that is, under thirty-five inches—has fallen by nearly one-half since 1874. Here are facts which, it may be presumed, will not be disputed; and it may be hoped that if in the face of them the senseless cry that the army is degenerating will not cease, it will at least be discredited by all sensible men."

ACCORDING to the Russian papers, a new sect has been formed at Ancyfrov, in the government of Moscow. It already has some hundreds of members of both sexes, and its chief characteristic is that all religious ceremonies, such as christenings, marriages, funerals, etc., are performed by a woman, who is young and unmarried and has been elected by the members of the sect as their pope. They have struck out of their religious service all the prayers for the Czar and the Bishops, and have introduced prayers for the United Greek Metropolitan in Galicia and for the Emperor of Austria instead, on the ground that "all religions are tolerated in Austria and enjoy entire freedom there, while in Russia every one is persecuted who does not profess the Orthodox faith."

THE annual report of the English and French Comptrollers-General in Egypt shows a very satisfactory result. We could hardly expect to find the Egyptian finances, burdened as they are by the mismanagement of the preceding regime, in altogether a flourishing state; but order and regularity have been infused into the various services; and, compared with the Budget of 1880, the Budget of 1881 shows an increase in the receipts of £57,799 and a decrease of expenditure of £10,422. The receipts are put at £8,419,421 and the expenditure at £8,308,870. It is something that payments for the interest on foreign loans are met out of the regular receipts, and not, as in the days of the ex-Khedive, by new loans or by forestalling revenue. The Comptrollers state that the value of landed property has considerably increased; that capital formerly absorbed by the incessant wants of the administration is now invested in commercial enterprises; and that important industrial companies have been formed in every direction. Moreover, money has become cheaper, much to the advantage of small landowners; import duties have increased by 28 per cent. in the last year; and a constant rise of Egyptian securities (amounting in three years alone for the Unified Debt of over £35,000,000) proves clearly that confidence in the solvency of Egypt is returning.

ENGLAND has eight ironclads either on the stocks or launched and being completed for sea, namely, the Inflexible, 11,406 tons; the Ajax and Agamemnon, each of 8,492 tons; the Colossus and Majestic, each of 9,150 tons; the Conqueror and Collingwood, each of 6,200 tons; and the Polyphemus, an armoured ram of 2,640 tons, while two armoured cruisers, each of over 7,000 tons, are to be shortly begun. France has twelve ironclads either launched and being completed for sea or on the stocks, namely, the Amiral Duperré, of 10,486 tons; the Amiral Baudin and Formidable, each of 11,441 tons; the Turenne, Dugueslin, Vauban, and Bayard, ironclads of the second class, each of 5,880 tons; the Caiman, Requin, Indomptable, and Terrible, armoured coast-defence vessels of the first class, the first named of 7,239 tons, the other three of 7,184, tons each; the Furieux, also an armoured coast-defence vessel of the first class, but of 5,695 tons only, while four ironclads of the first class—the Hoche, Marceau, Magenta, and Neptune—are to be immediately begun. Italy has three ironclads building or completing for sea, namely, the Dandolo, of 10,570 tons, and the Italia and Lepanto, each of 13,700 tons; while another armoured ship of about 12,000 tons is to be taken in hand this year. Russia has only one armoured cruiser in course of construction at the present moment, while Austria is not building any ironclad, but is completing the Tegetthoff, of 7,390 tons. Of the smaller maritime Powers, Denmark is building an armoured torpedo-ship, the Tordenskjold; while Holland, Norway, and Sweden have no ironclads on the stocks.

A LONG and interesting discussion took place on March 23, in the Liverpool City Council, upon the licensing question. The councillor who raised the question said that the annual drink bill of Liverpool was estimated at three millions sterling, and as the average income of a Liverpool labourer is £60 per annum, he maintained that the sum spent in drink would support 50,000 families, or 250,000 individuals—that is to say, half the population of Liverpool. He proposed, therefore, that the Council should petition Parliament to pass as speedily as possible a licensing bill which should give to the ratepayers adequate powers to restrict largely the facilities for the sale of drink, and which would destroy the existing monopoly by providing for the sale of licenses by auction. In the course of a long debate, the Mayor stated that although the population of Liverpool had increased 54,000 in the last ten years, the number of public-houses had diminished by 22, and the beer-houses by 147. The apprehensions for drunkenness had fallen from 21,113 in 1870 to 14,252 in 1880. A councillor fresh from a tour in Norway and Sweden strongly advocated the adoption of the system prevailing there, and ultimately, after considerable discussion, two hostile amendments being rejected respectively by 34 to 6 and 26 to 11, the amended resolution, modified so as to include a reference to a licensing board and to exclude the proposed sale of licenses by auction, was passed without a division. The discussion and the decision are significant, for Liverpool has usually taken a line of its own in dealing with the drink question, and the majority of the councillors are Conservatives.

A LETTER in the *New York Herald* of the 4th of March from General Brisbin, in command of the United States garrison in the territory of Montana, contains some interesting information concerning the Indian tribes. He estimates the total number of Indians in the United States at 253,000, of whom more than half have attained a sufficient degree of civilization to wear "citizen's dress." The most civilized, of course, are the five tribes in the Indian territory, bearing the well-known names of Cherokee Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw, and Seminole. These number in all 60,000, of whom more than half can read and write. They have 16,600 houses, 195 schools, and 131 church buildings. About 156,000 dols. (£31,000) is spent annually upon education out of tribal funds. The frontier Indians number about 50,000; and on an average there is one United States soldier to every ten Indians. The Indian just beyond the Canadian border are estimated at 20,000; but the Dominion maintains a frontier police of only 300 mounted men. Of the several States and territories, Dakotah has by far the largest number of Indians, namely, 27,000, almost all belonging to various clans of the great Sioux tribe. These 27,000 Indians have a land reserve of no less than 40,000,000 acres, of which one-eighth is described as good farming land. In 1880, only 10,000 acres were cultivated by the Indians. So far as the vital statistics can be trusted, they corroborate the view which has recently been advocated, that the Indians as a whole are increasing rather than diminishing in numbers. In Dakotah, for example, the number of deaths reported in 1880 was 389, or 14·4 per 1,000; while the number of births reported was 530, or 19·6 per 1,000. Both these rates are doubtless much below the truth, but a predominance of births over deaths is shown by almost all the returns. General Brisbin complains that American missionary effort, which is so active in India, China, and other remote quarters of the globe, has entirely neglected the lost sheep so close at hand. Education, so far as it exists, is supported by the Government.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S MILLS.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, the premises of the above company, recently known as the Manchester Spinning and Weaving Company, situated at Chinchpoogly, of which Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Sons are the secretaries and treasurers, was the scene of a sad disaster.

A large loom-shed is being constructed adjoining the mills on the north side. The walls having been completed, the workpeople, who are said to have been about sixty in number, were engaged in putting up the iron superstructure, roofing, &c. Several cast-iron columns to support the cross beams were erected towards the west end of the building, together with the iron rafters and girders composed of angle-iron, which formed the superstructure at that end, had been put up, supported by temporary iron locomotive rails, when suddenly the whole of the iron-work came down with a crash, killing three of the labourers on the spot and seriously injuring twelve others, who were removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. Two of the men died soon after their admission, and the others are lying there in a precarious state. Several of the workpeople who were engaged on the building miraculously escaped a similar fate. The facts relating to the accident will be elicited at the inquest, which will be held this morning by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney. The three men who were killed on the spot were Dhurmajee Jathoo, a maistry; Bhicajee Khondajee, a labourer; and a Mahrattee, also a labourer.

THE MALCOLMSON COURT-MARTIAL.

THE court-martial for the trial of Colonel Malcolmson re-assembled at the Mess-house of the 25th N. I. yesterday morning.

The cross-examination of General Burrows was continued as follows:—

Had you arranged to meet the guns at Howzi Madat, or was it an accident that you found them there?

Witness—No, I had not arranged there particularly.

Do you mean to say that I ever said the wounded should be abandoned?

Witness—Yes, I do.

In whose presence did I say that?

Witness—I can't say. I correct that—in the present of Major Hogg, Brigade-Major of Cavalry.

Can you mention a single person besides Major Hogg who will support your statement that I suggested the wounded should be abandoned?

Witness—Col. Malcolmson was so importunate——

Col. Malcolmson—That is not an answer to the question.

Question repeated.

Witness—No, I cannot.

If I had made such a suggestion, would not every officer have known it?

Witness—I don't know.

What were the exact words used when, as you say, I suggested the wounded should be abandoned?

The words are recorded in the evidence given by Major Hogg before the court of inquiry.

The President—That is not an answer to the question. You must say whether you heard the words.

Witness—They were not addressed to me; I did not hear them.

Did you ever hear me suggest that the wounded should be abandoned?

Witness—Indirectly, certainly, inasmuch as you urged me to go on.

Did you ever hear me say the wounded men should be abandoned?

Witness—No.

Were not the wounded on horse artillery guns?

Witness—On the march they were, to the best of my recollection. Some were on the smooth-bore guns.

Will you swear there were any wounded on the smooth-bore guns?

Witness—I have stated what I believe.

That is not an answer to the question.

Witness—I am on my oath, I believe——

Col. Malcolmson—Cannot the witness say "Yes" or "No;" it is a very simple question. Would you kindly have the question put again?

Witness—Am I compelled to answer in that way?

The President—I think you ought to. I think you must positively say "Yes" or "No." You must give the answer a little more exactly, please.

Witness—Then I won't swear.

If the guns had been abandoned, would not the carriage of the wounded men on the gun-carriages have been facilitated?

Witness—I can't say.

Would not the horses have been able to drag the carriages without the guns?

Witness—Which gun-carriages are alluded to? Of course they would.

Did you abandon any guns at Howzi Madat; and if so, how many?

Witness—One; I never attempted to bring it away.

Did you abandon the carriage of that gun; as well as the gun itself?

Witness—I don't think it had one—as far as I recollect it had not a carriage.

What was the gun on?

Witness—On its own carriage,

Did you abandon the carriage on which the gun was?

Witness—I really don't remember.

Were there any wounded on that gun; if so, what became of them when the gun was abandoned?

Witness—There were none that I saw; the gun arrived before I did.

On the way between Howzi Madat and Ashu Khan how many guns did you abandon?

Witness—One; to my knowledge.

Was the carriage of that gun abandoned as well as the gun itself?

Witness—The carriage was abandoned.

Were there any wounded on that gun; if so, what became of them when it was abandoned?

Witness—There were, to the best of my recollection, some wounded men on the carriage of the gun, and they came on on foot when the gun was abandoned.

How many guns had you with you when you reached Ashu Khan?

Witness—I can't say positively, but to the best of my recollection, eight.

How many of those eight guns did you afterwards abandon?

Witness—Three.

Then you abandoned five out of the six smooth-bore guns?

Witness—Yes.

Did you abandon the carriage of all those five smooth-bore guns?

Witness—Yes.

A Member of the Court—Limbers?

By the Court—Are we to understand, when you use the word gun-carriage, that it includes the limber attached?

A Member of the Court—A gun may alone be left behind, or you may leave the gun and carriage behind, and take only the limber.

Witness—Please let me hear the question again.

Question repeated by the Court.

Witness—Yes, when I use the word gun-carriage I include the limber attached. The carriage and limber were abandoned with the guns.

Had all the five smooth-bore guns you abandoned limbers attached to them, and were the limbers abandoned with the guns and carriages?

Witness—I cannot say.

Did you bring any of the limbers belonging to the five smooth-bore guns into Kandahar?

Witness—I don't know; I believe not.

Did it occur to you that the guns could be abandoned and the limbers brought on?

Witness—I believe that in one instance this was done, or attempted. I can't say.

Colonel Malcolmson—The question is, did it occur to the General.

Witness—No, it did not.

Did it occur to you that the horses might be able to drag the gun-carriages and limbers after the guns had been thrown off?

Witness—No, the horses were completely done-up.

Did you get assistance from Kandahar to bring in the guns that were brought in?

Witness—No, not that I am aware of; they were escorted in.

The President—Do you mean assistance in regard to horses?

Colonel Malcolmson—Yes.

Did you get assistance from horses?

Witness—I can't say; they might have been helped in by spare horses.

Did you think the suggestion to abandon the guns necessarily involved the abandonment of the wounded?

Witness—Certainly. There was no other carriage.

Is that why you say I indirectly suggested the wounded should be abandoned?

Witness—Yes.

What became of the wounded, if any, that were on the guns which were abandoned?

Witness—I don't know. I have answered about the two guns before. With regard to the others I can't say. I said there were no wounded on the first gun abandoned. I said the others came on on foot.

Were there any wounded on the last three guns abandoned?

Witness—I cannot say.

Where did you abandon the last three guns?

Witness—I don't know. I can't say. With the exception of one that was in the Argandab, near Singiri, I believe others were abandoned in the valley of the Argandab.

Did any of the last three guns get beyond the Argandab?

Witness—I think not, with the exception of the one that went into Kandahar.

Colonel Malcolmson—I am speaking of the five that were abandoned. Was not the last of the five guns abandoned some miles before we got to the Argandab?

Witness—The last that I saw abandoned was in the Argandab. I tried to bring it on with cavalry horses, but could not.

Is not Singiri four or five miles from the Argandab?

Witness—I cannot say that it is four or five miles. Singiri, as I speak of, is not one village, but a group of villages.

How far from the river Argandab was the last of the five guns abandoned?

Witness—It is necessary to explain. We were about two hours or more in the Argandab before we reached the true bed of the river, about half a mile wide. We had to traverse a long distance on the right bank of the river over difficult ground intersected by canals. It was there the last gun was abandoned.

How far from what you call the true bed of the river was the last of the five abandoned guns?

Witness—I should say about a mile.

Was it not supposed that there was a detachment of native infantry at Ashu Khan?

Witness—It was supposed that a detachment was to have come out on the morning of the 27th, I think.

Did you think it a matter of great importance to get to Ashu Khan before the enemy got there?

Witness—I did not know of any enemy being there. I thought they might. I have already said that I thought an enterprising enemy might have gone there through the Pass.

Col. Malcolmson—That is no answer to the question. Did you think it of importance to get there before the enemy?

Witness—There was no enemy that I was aware of.

Did you consider the enemy opposed to you was an enterprising enemy, likely to get between you and Kandahar?

Witness—I did not. I thought it possible, but I did not expect it.

Did you act on the retreat on the supposition that the enemy would try to cut you off, or on the supposition that they would not?

Witness—I certainly acted on the supposition that they might cut me off. That was why I tried to keep the men together.

Acting on that supposition, did you consider it a matter of great importance to get to Ashu Khan, where a detachment was supposed to be, before the enemy?

Witness—No, I did not. I have already stated in my evidence that I was most anxious to get on, and of course it was of great importance that we should get to Ashu Khan before the enemy.

The President—I think you had better deliberate a little before giving answers. Take a little more time, so as not to give unnecessary supplementary answers.

You have stated that one of the reasons for my urging you to proceed was that there was a detachment at Ashu Khan. Do you consider that a good reason?

Witness—I cannot say without giving some explanation.

Colonel Malcolmson—You can say whether you consider that a good reason or not.

Witness—If I am confined to "yes" or "no," I say "no."

Have you not stated that that reason was a most frivolous excuse?

Witness—I have.

Are you still of that opinion?

Witness—Yes.

Do you think it a matter of no importance that a native detachment supposed to be at Ashu Khan should not have had, in case the enemy got there, the assistance we could give them?

Witness—No, I did not think it a matter of no importance.

Do you mean it was of no importance, or of importance?

Witness—Of importance.

If the enemy had gone through the Maiwand Pass, was it not likely they would have got to Ashu Khan before us if we had kept halting on the retreat?

Witness—Quite likely.

Then why do you say that the reason I gave, namely, that a detachment at Ashu Khan might require our aid was a frivolous excuse?

Witness—It was frivolous in comparison with the duty we had at Howzi Madat. I think——

The President—You had better not answer any more; it is quite a full answer to the question.

To whom did you give your orders as to the march of the cavalry on leaving Howzi Madat?

Witness—We were all together. I repeatedly gave the order that the cavalry were not to leave the guns.

The President—He wants to know to whom you gave the orders.

Witness—I cannot say that I spoke to anyone in particular. We were all together. I was with the cavalry.

Did you give any orders to General Nuttall?

Witness—Yes, the same orders to him. I said we were all together.

If General Nuttall said he got no orders except to throw out the rear guard, is that correct?

Witness—He may have received no direct order from me, but the order was given and understood by all that the cavalry were to stay by the guns.

On resuming the march, did the 3rd Sind Horse lead and the 3rd Light Cavalry follow?

Witness—Yes.

Was it not the duty of the 3rd Cavalry to keep touch of the guns?

Witness—I presume it was, they being in the rear. Were you not riding alongside myself at the head of the Sind Horse on leaving Howzi Madat?

Witness—Yes, to the best of my recollection I was for a time.

Did you ride by my side until you rode back to see where the guns were?

Witness—I can't remember. I joined General Nuttall before I went back; I can't say how long.

Did you not ride along-side of me for nearly two hours before you went back to see where the guns were?

Witness—I can't say what length of time it was; I rode for a considerable length of time, but I should say not nearly two hours.

About how long should you say you rode along-side of me?

Witness—Between one and two hours; a full hour, probably.

Did we keep the touch of the 3rd Cavalry?

Witness—As far as I recollect we did. Yes we did.

Was any message sent from the 3rd Cavalry saying that the touch of the guns had been lost?

Witness—Not to my knowledge.

When you left me and went to the rear did you find the touch of the guns had been lost.

Witness—Yes.

Did you find that General Nuttall had lost touch of the guns?

Witness—Yes.

How far was General Nuttall ahead of the guns?

Witness—I don't know. I cannot say where I met him. He was a considerable distance in front of the guns. He was not far from the cavalry.

Was General Nuttall in sight of the guns when you met him?

Witness—I think he was.

Don't you consider it was the duty of General Nuttall to send on word to the 3rd Sind Horse if the touch of the guns was being lost?

Witness—I consider it was the duty of the cavalry to do that without further orders.

Colonel Malcolmson—That is not an answer to the question.

Witness—Yes; I think it was the duty of Colonel Nuttall, if he knew the touch was lost.

Have you made any complaint against General Nuttall for having marched away from the guns.

Witness—No.

Why not?

Witness—I concluded it was the duty of the cavalry to carry out the order they had received—not General Nuttall.

If General Nuttall, who was in the rear of the 3rd Cavalry, did not know that the touch was lost, how could I?

Witness—Col. Malcolmson was the senior officer of the cavalry; it was his duty.

Was not General Nuttall senior to me?

Witness—Yes. He was commanding the brigade, the cavalry brigade, including the guns.

Explain how I could know the touch was lost if General Nuttall and the 3rd Cavalry were behind me, and did not know?

Witness—By asking.

By asking whom?

Witness—It was easy to ascertain by sending back to the rear guard.

Why should I assume that General Nuttall and the 3rd Cavalry would not let me know that the touch was being lost?

Witness—The responsibility was entirely with Col. Malcolmson. It was for him to ascertain. It was not for him to wait till he was told.

Is it usual for an officer commanding the leading troops to send back and ask questions as to the touch, or is it the duty of those in the rear to send on to let those in front know?

Witness—It is usual to send on from the r

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SALE OF BOILER, CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, AND BAND SAW.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of April, 1881, at 4 p. m. at the Municipal Workshops, Boree Bunder, the following machinery, viz :—

One 30 H. P. "Howard's Patent" Boiler in good order.
Two 12 inches and one 15 inches centrifugal pumps with appurtenances by J. and H. Gwynne (one horizontal and two vertical discharge nearly new); also a band saw by Robinson and Co., diameter of pulley 3 feet 6 inches.

The above may be seen by applying to the Superintendent, Municipal Workshops.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th April, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE MAZAGON BUNDER ROAD AT MAZAGON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dwarkadass Luloobhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Sereenbai Cursetjee, Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee, and Bai Dinbai Bomanjee Cursetjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, dated the 29th day of October, 1880.

LOT No. 1.

All that place of Government ground together with the messuage or bungalow standing thereon, situate on the north side of Mazagon Bunder Road at Mazagon in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 799 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 396, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and bounded on the east by the house of Manuel Gonsalves, on the west by the Lawrence de Lima-street, on the north by the Dolkar-street, and on the south by the Mazagon Bunder Road.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or stable standing thereon, situate on the Mazagon Bunder Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 98 and four ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.——, and bounded on the east and north by the Mazagon Bunder Road, on the west by the Government vacant ground, and on the south by the sea.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Rose Cottage," Middle Colaba, near the Post Office Chowkey, the valuable and handsome carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned solid mahogony semi-grand pianoforte by Erard, pictures, table ornaments, choice plants, &c., the property of N. Bandin, Esq., the same comprises richly engraved chair pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated tea and coffee service, cruet, breakfast and liquor frames, ice pitcher, hotwater cover, dishes, round and oblong waiters, beaded pattern table spoons and forks in mahogany case, mother-o'-pearl fruit knives and forks, table candlesticks, cutlery and handsomely carved and french-polished furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, writing, dressing and washand tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, low and mallet pattern arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, ottoman, toilet stands, tripod stands, green painted iron bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, child's iron cot, camp cots, chest-of-drawers, a sweet-toned solid mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Erard, piano-stool, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, 3 lights hanging organd camp photographic lens, dressing glasses, bath, dispense, and cook-room furniture and utensils, choice plants, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th April, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome circular glass-fronted miniature brougham, a very handsome magnificent large size flint glass aquarium with fountain, pipes, &c., with gold fishes, real Dresden and bronze figures, rich table ornaments, a slate bed bagatelle table, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of John S. Maidment, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at Bandora Hill, near Mount Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome circular glass-fronted miniature brougham, a very handsome magnificent large size flint glass aquarium with fountain, pipes, &c., with gold fishes, real Dresden and bronze figures, rich table ornaments, a slate bed bagatelle table, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of John S. Maidment, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

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A Belgaum-built dunnee with a superb pair of Goojrat bullocks.

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SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE MATOONGA ROAD AT NAIGAN.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mooljee Hunsraj and on account and at the risk of Narrayen Ramchunder, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of November, 1879, and subject to a first charge of Rs. 2,000 and interest due on a deed of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of September, 1872, and made between the said Narrayen Ramchunder of the one part and one Nurseydass Jitram of the other part.

Firstly.—All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 2,020 and three ninths square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or chawl or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 51, but now under No. 86, and the ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.——situate on the east side of Matoonga Road at Naigan, formerly in the sub-district of Mazagon, but now in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east partly by public passage, and partly by property now or lately belonging to Soonderjee Lowjee, on the west by the said Matoonga Road, on the north by public passage, and on the south by property now or lately belonging to Soonderjee Lowjee.

Secondly.—All that piece of vacant ground containing by admeasurement seventy-four and four-ninths square yards and thereabouts, situate on the west side of the said Matoonga Road at Naigan, and bounded on the east by the said Matoonga Road, and on the west, north, and south, by property now or lately belonging to Soonderjee Lowjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th April, 1881.

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White do.	.. "	4	0	Eau de Cologne	.. bottle	0	12	Military Hair Brushes, pair	in	0	8
Best Flannel do.	.. "	8	0	Atkinson's White Rose	.. "	2	8	Leather Case	10 , to	15	0
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Kid Gloves, lined	.. "	3	8	Uniform Cases	..	20	0	Pomatum Bottle	..	1	4
White Sun Umbrellas	..	3	8	Waterproof Coats	.. from	10	8	Hair Brushes	.. each	3	8
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White Doe Gloves	.. "	3	8	Eider Down do.	..	10	8	Marine Soap, 4 cakes	..	1	0
Dog-skin Gloves	.. per pair	2	8	Leather Purses	..	2	0	Bath Slippers	..	1	0
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